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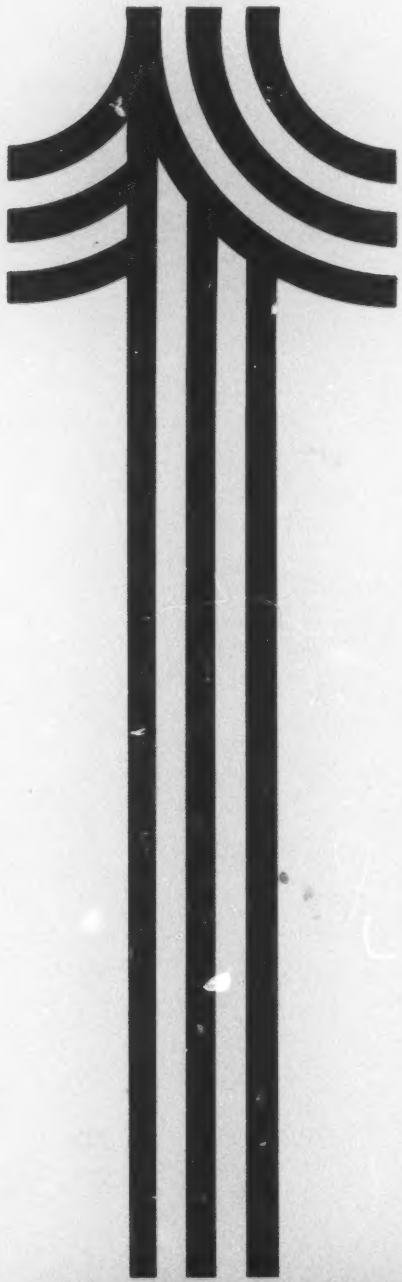
MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS



ANNUAL REPORT 1982

LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS COMMISSION
DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
DIVISION OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION
DIVISION OF LABOR STANDARDS
BOARD OF MEDIATION
COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN
GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT OF THE HANDICAPPED

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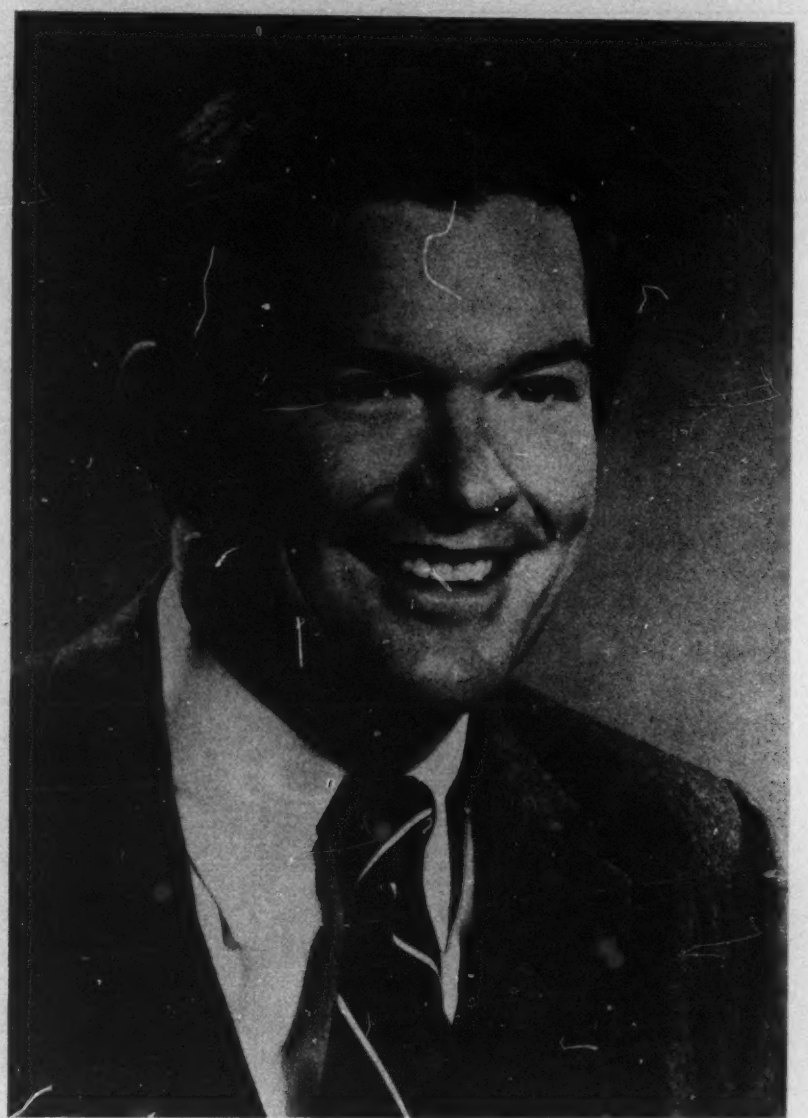
Annual Report

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

1982



CHRISTOPHER S. BOND
GOVERNOR
STATE OF MISSOURI

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF
LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65101
(314) 751-4091

CHRISTOPHER S. BOND
GOVERNOR

PAULA V. SMITH
DIRECTOR

December 15, 1982

The Honorable Christopher S. Bond
Governor of Missouri and
The Labor and Industrial Commission

Gentlemen:

I respectfully submit to you the Eighth Annual Report of the Missouri Department of Labor and Industrial Relations.

The report covers the activities for the fiscal period ending June 30, 1982, for: the Labor and Industrial Relations Commission, the Division of Employment Security, the Division of Workers' Compensation, the Division of Labor Standards, the State Board of Mediation, the Commission on the Status of Women, and the Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped.

The narrative is accompanied by charts, tables and graphs to illustrate Department activities.

Respectfully,

Paula V. Smith

Paula V. Smith
Director

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT
FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1982

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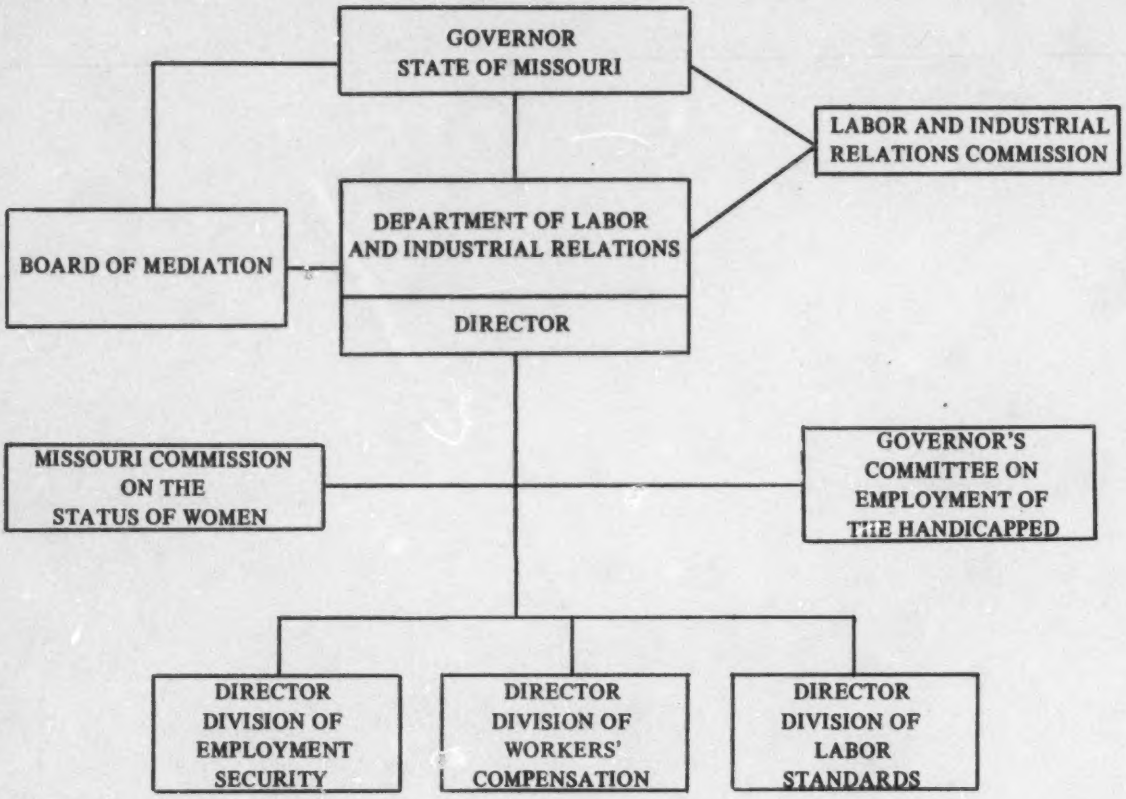
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS



This Eighth Annual Report of the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations sets forth the salient activities of the six agencies which the Department comprises.

The Department of Labor and Industrial Relations is responsible for administering programs which (1) promote job placement, (2) provide an income contribution for workers to offset the loss of a job because of injury, (3) provide an income contribution for workers to offset the loss of a job because of layoff, (4) focus on the role of women in the work force, (5) resolve matters of majority representation and appropriate bargaining units, and the first steps in collective bargaining,(6) regulate wages for certain work in public works and construction and for women, and (7) assist in employment of the handicapped.

Individual economic stability and advancement is the primary goal of the department. Underlying the economic stability goal is the need to be responsive and fair to both employees and employers. The three-member Labor and Industrial Relations Commission serves as an appeals body, and makes decisions from appeals by interested parties concerning monetary awards arising out of the unemployment insurance and workers' compensation programs, and from determinations on the prevailing hourly rates of wages on public works and highway contracts.

The Unemployment Insurance Program, a unit of the Division of Employment Security, began in 192[illegible], and a second unit, the state employment service (now Job Service) was first established in 1899 by the General Assembly and in 1933 was affiliated with the United States Employment Service. The Division of Workers' Compensation was formed in 1926, and the Division of Labor Standards has functioned under various titles since 1879. The Board of Mediation administers a law enacted in 1947, and the Commission [illegible] Status of Women became statutory in 1967. The Committee on Employment of the Handicapped be[illegible] statutory in September 1977.

LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS COMMISSION

Pursuant to the Omnibus State Reorganization Act of 1974, Revised Statutes of Missouri (1977 Supp.), Section 8.1 provides:

"There is hereby created a Department of Labor and Industrial Relations to be headed by a labor and industrial relations commission as provided by section 49, article IV, constitution of Missouri. All the powers, duties and functions of the industrial commission are transferred by type I transfer to the labor and industrial commission and the industrial commission is abolished. The commission shall nominate and the governor shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, the director of the department to be the chief administrative officer of the department."

The Labor and Industrial Relations Commission (hereinafter called "commission") is composed of three members appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. One member of the commission who, by reason of his previous activities and interests and who is licensed to practice law in the state of Missouri, shall represent the public. Another member on account of his previous vocation, employment, affiliation or interests shall be classified as a representative of the employer. The remaining member on account of his previous vocation, employment, affiliation or interests shall be classified as a representative of the employee. A member of the commission is designated by the Governor as chairman. Historically, the representative of the public was always designated and confirmed as chairman of the commission and the present designee as chairman is also the public member designee of the commission.

Under the transfer of delegated legislative authority, the commission shall appoint a secretary who shall serve at the pleasure of the commission. The secretary shall be a citizen and a qualified voter of this state and shall have had at least five years' experience in business or public administration or office management. The secretary keeps full and true records of all proceedings of the commission and copies of all rules, regulations, decisions and orders made by the commission and is responsible to it for the safe custody and preservation of such records and documents. Under the direction of the commission, the secretary shall have general charge of its office, superintend its clerical business, and perform such other duties as the commission may prescribe.

DUTIES

In addition to the responsibility of the overall supervision and control of the department, which has for the most part been delegated by the commission to the director of the department for administrative purposes, the commission entertains in one form or another all appeals from all decisions and awards in workers' compensation, unemployment compensation and prevailing wage cases at the highest administrative level. In connection with these appellate duties, the commission holds hearings and renders written opinions pursuant to the provisions of the Missouri Administrative Procedure Act which are, in turn, subject to review by the Supreme Court of Missouri and courts of lesser appellate jurisdiction.

The appellate workload carried out by the commission in fiscal years 1982 and 1981 is shown in the accompanying charts.

APPEALS TO THE LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS COMMISSION

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY CASES

	1982	1981
Employee Benefit Appeals	5,267	5,309
Employer Contribution Appeals	56	25
Benefit Decisions Issued	753	1,583
Benefit Orders Issued	4,318	4,412
Contribution Decisions Issued	9	7
Contribution Orders Issued	41	56
Hearings and Oral Argument	18	21
Benefit Cases Pending June 24	1,957	962
Appeals to Circuit Court	107	94

WORKERS' COMPENSATION CASES

	1982	1981
Applications for Review of Award of Administrative Law Judge	232	181
Application for Modification of Award of Administrative Law Judge	69	58
Applications for Approval of Settlements	50	62
Awards Issued	153	113
Orders Issued	200	158
Hearings, Oral Arguments and Evidence	56	57
Cases Appealed to Circuit Courts	80	66
Applications for Review on Hand June 30	43	29
Applications for Modifications Pending June 30	21	24
Cases Pending for Review June	35	55
Cases Pending for Oral Arguments June 30	33	38

DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

As a guide to the interpretation and application of this law (Missouri Employment Security Law), the public policy of this state is declared to be as follows: Economic insecurity due to unemployment is a serious menace to the health, morals, and welfare of the people of this state resulting in a public calamity. The legislature, therefore, declares that in its considered judgment the public good and the general welfare of the citizens of this state require the enactment of this measure, under the police powers of the state, for compulsory setting aside of unemployment reserves to be used for the benefit of persons unemployed through no fault of their own. This law shall be liberally construed to accomplish its purpose to promote employment security both by increasing opportunities for jobs through the maintenance of a system of public employment offices and by providing for the payment of compensation to individuals in respect to their unemployment. (Missouri Statutes).

The Division of Employment Security, through its director, is responsible for administration of job service, labor market information, and unemployment insurance programs in the state.

ENABLING LEGISLATION

The United States Congress, to meet the need for an adequate official program to deal with the nation's employment process and worker problems, enacted the Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933. This Act established the United States Employment Service and provided for the development of a nationwide system of public employment service offices, operated by the individual states according to standards set up by the federal government.

The Federal Unemployment Insurance Tax Act provisions under the Social Security Act of 1935 first went into effect January 1937.

THE DIVISION

Costs of operating the Division, and the major part of its program costs, are paid from federal grants. These grants are derived from federal payroll taxes paid by employers and are made available by Congressional appropriations. Some special programs are funded by different federal grants through other state and federal agencies.

Contributions paid by Missouri employers as defined in the Employment Security Law are state funds set aside for the sole purpose of providing funds for the payment of weekly benefits to qualified claimants.

At the close of the fiscal year on June 30, 1982, Missouri's Employment Security Program ended its forty-fifth year of operation.

The objectives of the program are three-fold. They are:

(1) to find employment for the unemployed.

(2) to collect taxes (officially called contributions) from employers in order to build up a fund to provide unemployment insurance payments for persons unemployed through no fault of their own, and

(3) to pay unemployment insurance (officially called benefits) to those who are eligible under the law and are unemployed through no fault of their own.

To provide employment services and unemployment insurance services, 58 Division of Employment Security local offices were in operation throughout the State in Fiscal Year 1982. Some of these were full-service offices; some provided employment services only. Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) program administration is a responsibility of all local offices. Additional offices operate with only CETA or Work Incentive Program (WIN) responsibilities. WIN provides employment services and supportive social services to enable recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children to accept jobs.

To accomplish the Division's essential work, computerized systems promote streamlined central and local office operations and contribute to efficient use of staff and management information in program administration

Included in economic data produced by the Division for the state and for use in national labor market estimates are: regular statewide and area estimates of the labor force, employment, unemployment, hours worked, earnings and labor turnover, resident labor market information used in CETA, and occupation information.

As of June 30, 1982, the Division had a total of 2,153 employees, of whom 1,914 were permanent, and 239 were temporary employees available to work on an intermittent or part-time basis. Of the permanent staff, 727 were assigned to the central office and 1,187 to the local offices throughout the state. Temporary personnel totaled 10 in the central office and 229 in local offices statewide.

THE LABOR MARKET ENVIRONMENT FISCAL YEAR 1982

Fiscal Year (FY) 1982 was a year of economic recession and of continued deterioration of employment and unemployment conditions. These conditions had predictable consequences for the Division of Employment Security, as unemployment insurance activity remained high, and the number of job orders and placements dropped.

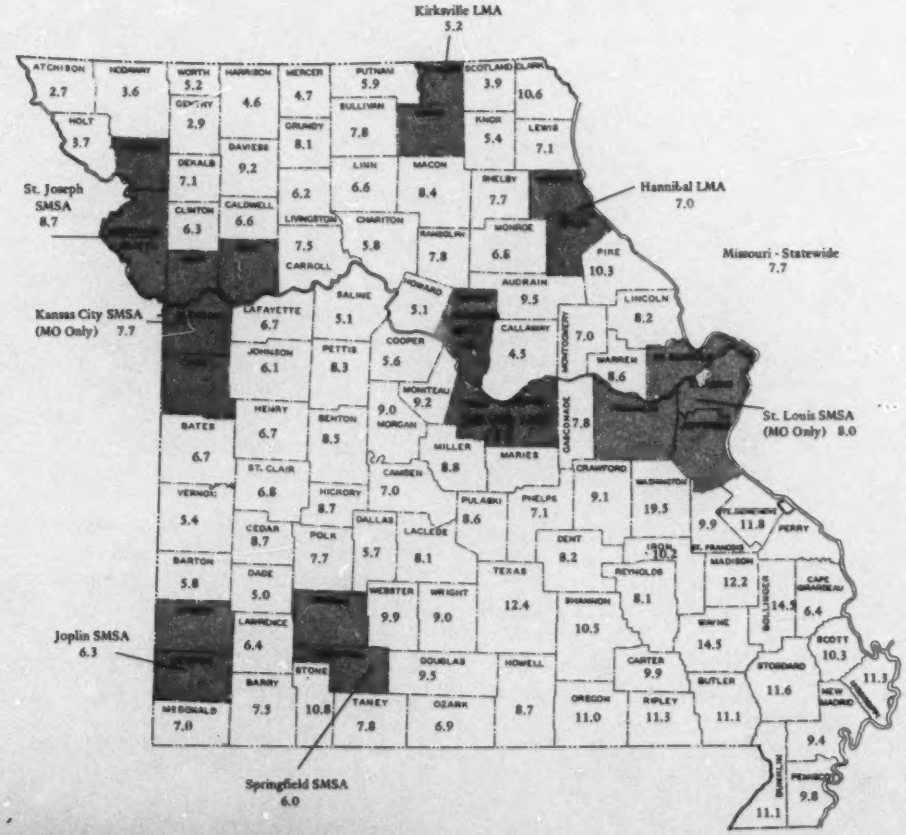
Although the previous fiscal year technically had been one of economic expansion, the recovery was unusually short and produced little measured improvement in employment and

unemployment. Starting from a base of high unemployment and reduced employment, the recession which began in July 1981 drove employment down further and unemployment still higher. The sharpest deterioration occurred in the winter months, as the worst phase of the recession combined with severe winter weather and the usual seasonal decreases in employment and increases in unemployment to produce unusually high unemployment. Missouri unemployment jumped to 10.2 percent of the civilian labor force (not seasonally adjusted) in both January and February 1982, the highest rate on record. National unemployment, for which a much longer data series is available, climbed to the highest level since World War II. The effects of the recession, which earlier had been concentrated in a few industries, had spread more widely through the economy.

As FY 1982 ended, economic data had begun to suggest that the bottom of the recession had been reached. It appeared, though, that recovery had not yet set in, and there was little improvement in employment and unemployment.

				Change Between	
	FY 1982	FY 1981	FY 1980	1981-1982	1980-1981
Civilian Labor Force	2,321,000	2,316,000	2,305,000	+ 5,000	+11,000
Employment	2,129,000	2,138,000	2,173,000	- 9,000	-35,000
Unemployment	192,000	178,000	132,000	+14,000	+46,000
Unemployment Rate	8.3%	7.7%	5.7%	+0.6	+2.0
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	1,964,000	1,966,000	1,998,000	-2,000	-32,000
Manufacturing	421,000	429,000	453,000	-8,000	-35,000
Nonmanufacturing	1,543,000	1,537,000	1,545,000	+6,000	-8,000

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES - 1981 ANNUAL AVERAGES



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JOB SERVICE

Through its network of Job Service offices, the Division of Employment Security provides placement and referral services to the applicants and employers of the State of Missouri.

PLACEMENT

The Job Service solicits and receives job openings from employers. Applicants visit the Job Service Offices looking for work. An interviewer reviews the applicants' work experience, education, and other qualifications and then matches these qualifications to the best available job.

A computerized matching system is available in each office to match applicants with jobs. Any job order entered into the Job Bank System can be accessed by each office in the State by use of a terminal connected to the central computer in Jefferson City.

Interviewers are encouraged to develop a close relationship with employers, and visit the employers' facilities to gain a better understanding of the type of applicants an employer needs. Employers are encouraged to visit the Job Service Local Offices to observe our operation and see the type of applicants available in our applicant matching file.

JOB INFORMATION SERVICE

Each local office has a Job Information Service Section which allows job ready applicants to look at a microfiche containing job orders. Applicants can select jobs on their own. After the applicant makes a selection a staff member reviews the applicant qualifications and the job order requirements. If the applicant meets the job order requirements, the employer is contacted and the applicant is sent for a job interview.

The Job Information Service contains jobs from job bank areas which cover the entire State. There is also a microfiche which lists out-of-state clearance orders and State Personnel Merit System Announcements.

Brochures and pamphlets are available to help the applicant prepare a resume or provide information for an employment search.

JOB BANK

Job Bank is a computerized job order file listing all job openings given by employers to Job Service Offices. The orders and all activity are updated instantaneously and are accessible by Job Service Offices on-line via CRT (Cathode Ray Tube). Job orders are also produced on microfiche.

The Missouri Job Bank, which started in St. Louis as the second automated Job Bank in the Nation, operates statewide and in 10 Illinois and 12 Kansas Offices. Through this automated system these Job Service Offices are linked together to assist employers by recruiting throughout the entire Job Bank system for qualified applicants. Job applicants also have assurance that their application can be matched against job orders in the entire Job Bank network of Job Service Offices.

JOB MATCHING

Computerized Job Matching has been implemented and is operational in all the local offices in Missouri including the five counties in Kansas, included in the Kansas City metropolitan area, and the six counties in Illinois, included in the St. Louis metropolitan area.

Job Matching utilizes the computer to match applicant qualifications and preferences against employer job specifications instantaneously via the Cathode Ray Tube terminals.

Services to applicants and employers can be performed faster and more efficiently with this system.

EMPLOYER SERVICES

The Missouri labor market continued in a depressed condition during Fiscal Year 1982. This has resulted in a decline in the number of job openings available to Job Service local offices. During this downward trend in Missouri's economic condition, the unemployment rate remained at its highest since the recession of 1974-1975. These negative factors resulted in an adverse situation regarding the employer services potential during the entire fiscal year. In an attempt to compensate for this economic downturn, all Job Service offices expanded their employer contact efforts to obtain the maximum amount of job openings from the employing community which was least affected by the economic conditions. In support of these efforts, concentrated training was given to local office personnel on employer contacts.

In spite of the economic slump, Missouri's placement accomplishments are only seven percent less than the previous fiscal year and there are some indications that the forthcoming year may show a slight upward trend. All local offices are focusing on placing people into jobs.

In addition, local offices are planning to place more emphasis on conducting Job Service Employer Committee (JSEC) meetings to assist in selling the complete Job Service package to their area employers.

Local offices are in the process of modifying and streamlining their operations to meet the increasing demands of fiscal year 1983.

INTERSTATE CLEARANCE SYSTEM

The Interstate Clearance System operating through a nationwide network of Local Job Service Offices provides service to employers by locating, selecting, and referring qualified workers from other areas when qualified workers are not available locally. Service is also provided applicants by referring them to suitable job openings when they desire employment elsewhere or when they cannot be placed locally and will accept employment elsewhere. The Interstate Clearance System supplements other employment service activities by providing information about current labor area supply and demand.

JOB SERVICE EMPLOYER COMMITTEES (JSEC)

The purpose of Job Service Employer Committees (JSEC) is to significantly improve Employment Service operations at all levels.

This is accomplished by developing Job Service Employer Committees which are intended to audit, advise, and recommend changes to each local Job Service office manager. The managers, in turn, work with and through their staffs to implement changes to improve the effectiveness of the worker delivery system.

By improving communications with the employer community and maintaining a statewide linkage, Job Service can be a more effective and efficient provider of employment services.

Job Service Employer Committees have been established in 39 local offices.

RURAL SERVICE

Rural Service attempts to provide a full range of employment opportunities to rural Missourians. Local and branch Job Service offices are located throughout rural areas of the State to serve rural people. These offices are not designated as rural or urban because they aim to serve all people and provide a full range of services.

All local office staff have been trained to deliver a full range of Job Service services to migrant and seasonal farmworkers, and to provide services to those migrant and seasonal farmworkers who seek our assistance as well as those whom we contact through outreach efforts.

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT (TJTC)

The purpose of this program is to provide an advantage in the labor market for those people who have the most difficulty in obtaining employment. The Targeted Jobs Tax Credit (TJTC) program provides a federal income tax credit for employers who hire individuals from any of nine target groups within the work force: economically disadvantaged youth, Vietnam era veterans, ex-felons, supplemental security income recipients, cooperative education participants, involuntarily terminated CETA employees and aid to families with dependent children recipients.

TJTC is a cost effective way of increasing private sector employment opportunities by offering tax paying businesses direct incentive to make more and better jobs available to the disadvantaged and retain these workers in the critical first two years of employment. The credit applies to wages paid to those employees who are certified by Employment Security and is applicable for two full years. The credit amounts to 50 percent of the first $6,000 in wages the first year and 25 percent the second year. During FY 1982, 8,250 individuals were certified under this program in Missouri. The incorporation of TJTC as a part of the placement process has increased the effectiveness of the program resulting in additional job orders and placements.

ALIEN LABOR CERTIFICATION

The entire program of alien labor certification is strictly regulated by law – from the filing of a request for a worker by the employer to the ultimate decision-making and the ensuing notification by the U.S. Department of Labor.

An alien who wishes to immigrate for the purpose of employment (instead of on another basis, such as close relationship to U.S. citizens) is not eligible to obtain a visa or legally enter the United States until the Department of Labor has determined and certified to the Department of State and to the Immigration and Naturalization Service that:

1. Qualified United States workers are not available, and
2. Employment of the alien would not adversely affect the wages and working conditions of the workers in the United States who are similarly employed.

The Missouri Job Service is responsible for the processing of forms and any required documents or written contracts after they have been completed by the employer and/or the alien.

The Department of Labor forms used for requesting certification of an alien may be obtained at any Missouri Job Service local office, Immigration and Naturalization Service Office, or from the Consulate in the foreign country where the alien claims residency.

SERVICES TO THE VETERAN

Veterans will continue to receive preferential treatment in all services offered by this State Agency.

Training of Local Veterans Employment Representatives (LVER's) and Disabled Veterans Out-Reach Program (DVOP) will be an ongoing endeavor.

LVER's and other employment representatives will assist employers with federal contracts and subcontracts to formulate Affirmative Action Plans to employ and advance in employment qualified disabled veterans and veterans of the Vietnam Era.

Monitoring of all veteran services will be conducted by the State Coordinator as well as other Veterans Employment Service Staff. Analysis of statistics will be an ongoing function to detect local offices which might need assistance in meeting national assigned goals.

SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED

Extensive efforts, with sensitive acknowledgement of the needs of the Handicapped, are made by the Agency to provide employers and the public with information concerning the contributions handicapped individuals make to the labor force and the economy.

Job Service participates with other state agencies in the Cooperative Agreement for Handicapped Job Seekers. This involves all facets of rehabilitation, training and placement efforts on behalf of the handicapped applicant. Job Service works in conjunction with the Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, local job fairs for handicapped individuals and National Employ the Handicapped Week. Each local office has a Handicap Specialist available to assist handicapped clients.

SERVICES TO THE OLDER WORKER

The local Job Service offices place special emphasis on providing the full range of employment services to applicants forty years of age or older.

This age group is not discriminated against in seeking employment or entering training programs. The Older Worker Specialist in each local office assists the older worker in overcoming barriers to employment.

Local observance of National Employ the Older Workers Week is one of the many efforts undertaken to inform the public and especially employers of the capability of the older worker.

The local offices cooperate with the Division of Aging and Green Thumb to provide special services to the older worker. The local offices also participate in community seminars and training programs on the problems of older workers in obtaining employment.

SERVICES TO YOUTH APPLICANTS

Youth Specialists are available in local Job Service offices to provide job development and referral assistance to applicants between the ages of 16 and 21 years of age.

Services are provided to in-school and out-of-school youth from high school, junior college and college settings. In addition to job development and referral, services include presentations on labor market information and career opportunities to students, teachers and community organizations, organization and participation in job fairs and instruction in job seeking skills.

Job Service works closely with all community programs and provides assistance to prime sponsors as well as performing activities vital to the success of summer youth programs. The STEADY Program, Youth Conservation Corps (YCC), Young Adult Conservation Corps (YACC) are operated under Job Service for the benefit of young people. Summer Youth Employment Programs (SYEP) and Youth Employment Training Programs (YETP) are made available to young people seeking employment.

Job development, referral and placement are the major focus of youth services.

More than 40,000 young people have been placed in jobs by Job Service offices.

SERVICES TO MINORITY APPLICANTS

The minority group program is designed to provide technical assistance to employers, applicants, and community groups to assure that effective employment services are made available to all groups. All Job Service operations and procedures are conducted within the full meaning and intent of state and federal Civil Rights Statutes.

The State Linkage Coordinator has the responsibility of maintaining cooperation between this Agency and the Office of Federal Contract Compliance for the purpose of assisting private sector employers in meeting equal employment opportunity obligations regarding employment of minorities.

COUNSELING

Employment counseling assistance is available for those applicants desiring to evaluate their occupational goals and plans. Young workers, re-entrants to the labor market, and workers experiencing job changes because of technology or physical causes use the counseling services.

Individuals needing assistance may be referred by other local office staff, by other community agencies, or may request help themselves.

Counselsors aid individuals in evaluating their interests, values, and abilities as they relate to the world of work. Aptitude testing, labor market information, and opportunities for training and education may be explored.

In several offices, counselors offer workshops in Job Seeking and Keeping Skills. Because the majority of the unemployed experience difficulties presenting themselves appropriately to employers, these workshops have proved to be of great value.

The counseling program is evaluated quarterly. The emphasis of the evaluation is on quality with regard to the appropriateness of the service provided and on the positive outcomes. During FY 82, 58 percent of the individuals counseled entered work, training or education.

Although not available in all Job Service offices, the larger offices have counselors available. Some counseling assistance is also available in Work Incentive Programs and Comprehensive Employment and Training Act programs.

THE TRADE ACT OF 1974

The Trade Act of 1974 was enacted to provide assistance to workers separated from employment due to increased imports of goods and products. Job Service is responsible for assisting displaced workers to find equivalent employment or, when necessary, to upgrade their skills through vocational or on-the-job training enabling them to obtain other suitable employment.

During FY 82, employability services were provided to 2,332 new applicants who lost their jobs due to imports. Since April 1975, Job Service Offices have provided employability services to 23,097 different applicants separated from 128 Missouri firms affected by Trade Act legislation.

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

The Food Stamp Program was implemented under the Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, by Act of Congress in 1964. The act was amended in January 1971 to include the requirement of work registration for Food Stamp recipients. The Act was further amended in January 1981 to require Job Search as part of the work registration process. The work registration function is accomplished by a cooperative agreement between the Division of Family Services and the Division of Employment Security. The local Job Service Office carries out the congressional intent of the work test by referral of employable Food Stamp recipients to suitable employment or training.

COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

COMPREHENSIVE EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACT

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA), first enacted in 1973, authorized a combination of programs which are designed to provide specific employment and training services needed to prepare and place eligible individuals in unsubsidized employment. The Act was amended in 1978. These 1978 amendments dramatically changed the CETA Act. The amendments require a more comprehensive program which

is intended to move the participant through training components and then into unsubsidized employment. Each participant must now have an individualized Employability Development Plan which charts the course from training into unsubsidized employment. This plan must also be reviewed and modified, if needed, during the participant's enrollment in CETA programs. The amendments also require additional eligibility determination review and follow-up activities.

The CETA Act is intended to decentralize planning and administration of local worker programs from the Federal government to state and local governments by establishing prime sponsors on the local level. These local government entities could apply for and be approved by the Department of Labor to be a prime sponsor:

1. Any city or county which had at least 100,000 population.
2. A consortium of two or more local units, one of which had a population of at least 100,000.
3. An entire state.
4., A state serving a balance of its territory not included in any local prime sponsor's area.

The State of Missouri in Fiscal Year 1982 had nine prime sponsors: Kansas City Consortium, the Balance of Jackson County, St. Louis City, St. Louis County, City of Springfield, Jefferson/Franklin Counties Consortium, City of Independence, St. Charles County and Balance of State.

In FY 1982, the Division was successful in contracting with all the prime sponsors in the State for one or both of the following types of programs: Skill Training (class size or individual certification) and On-The-Job Training (OJT). The contracts provided for program administration, service to clients, payment of skill training allowances, and payments of employer contracts in OJT.

The Division has developed a computerized Management Information System for the specific needs of prime sponsors. The system provides Federal reporting requirements for prime sponsors and also handles special reporting requirements on demand. This system is presently being used by eight of the nine prime sponsors in the State.

SKILL TRAINING

The primary purpose of Institutional Skill Training is to provide CETA eligible individuals lacking occupational skills an entry level skill which will improve their ability to enter the labor market in a training-related occupation and lead to economic self-sufficiency.

There are three distinct processes involved in a skill training program. The first process is the selection of trainees and the determination of appropriate training. In many instances this involved vocational counseling and testing. The second process is the payment of training allowances to trainees. The final step is follow-up and job placement following training.

The division has administered and contracted for all three aspects of the program with most of the State's Prime Sponsors. With a few sponsors, the contract merely covers the selection and referral process or payment of allowances.

During FY 1982, contracts to conduct Skill Training programs were signed with five prime sponsors. The contracts provided for training some 4,312 individuals at a cost of $8,160,458 including administrative costs and client services.

ON THE JOB TRAINING

The CETA On-The-Job Training Program is a cost reimbursable program for employers in both the public and private sectors of the economy. The employer in each instance enters into a contractural agreement with the Division of Employment Security to provide employment and on-the-job training in specific occupations and pay wages as designated in the subcontract. As a result of the subcontract, the Division of Employment Security agrees to reimburse the subcontractor on a monthly basis for a portion of the cost incurred in recruiting, training and supportive services, which are over and above those normally provided by the employer. Trainees are certified as eligible for the program by local offices of the Division of Employment Security.

In Fiscal Year 1982, contracts to conduct programs of on-the-job training were signed with four prime sponsors. These contracts provide for the training of 961 individuals at an estimated cost of $1,881,392. At the time of this report, 555 individuals remain in training; in addition to those who have completed, and those to be enrolled in subcontracts written before the end of the fiscal year.

JOB CORPS

Job Corps is a live-in job skills training program funded under Title IV of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) of 1973 as amended. It differs from other CETA Programs in that it is operated by the National Office of Job Corps. The national system of more than sixty-five (65) residential centers in the United States and Puerto Rico provides basic education, vocational training, counseling, health care and similar renewed services to help economically disadvantaged young men and women (16 through 21 years of age) prepare for jobs and responsible citizenship. Enrollees in Job Corps Residential Centers receive room and board, clothing for work and dress, books and other learning supplies, dental and health care, and a cash living allowance. Part of the allowance is paid on leaving the program after satisfactory participation. A few of the centers can also accommodate young people who do not live on center, but take training during the day as non-resident Corpsmembers. A wide range of vocational training is offered in the Job Corps program such as health services - from Nurse Aide to Licensed Practical Nurse, E.K.G. Technician and Lab Technician. Food service trades taught on centers include Cook, Salad Preparers and Chefs.

Job Corps also offers training in the Building Trades - Heavy Equipment Operator, Carpentry, Brick Layer, Cement Finisher, Painting and Plastering. Auto Mechanics and Welding are also offered. Also a number of Business occupations - File Clerk, Steno, Bookkeeper, Cashier Checker, Receptionist and a Union taught program for Railroad Clerks is provided by the Brotherhood of Railroad and Airline Clerks (BRAC).

The education program includes reading, mathematics, social studies and preparation for the General Education Development (GED) high school equivalency examinations. Job Corps enrollees also receive instruction in general living skills, such as hygiene and grooming, getting along in the world of work and constructive use of leisure time.

There are three (3) residential centers in Missouri: the Mingo Job Corps Center near Puxico, Missouri; the Excelsior Springs Job Corps Center at Excelsior Springs, Missouri; and the St.

Louis Job Corps Center at St. Louis, Missouri. In addition to these residential centers, there are two non-residential centers: one in St. Louis, Missouri, and the other in St. Joseph, Missouri.

The Missouri Job Service enrolls about 1,500 Missouri youth in Job Corps each year. After the completion of their training, the Corpsmembers return to the Missouri Job Service for job placement. The job placement rate for returning Corpsmembers has continued to remain high. For all returning Corpsmembers, the placement rate is eighty-three percent and for those who completed training, the placement rate is ninety-one percent.

WORK INCENTIVE PROGRAM

The Work Incentive (WIN) Program is an inter-agency program whose function is to provide employment and social services to enable recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) to move from welfare to work. The structure mandated to perform this function throughout the nation is a Department of Labor and Department of Health and Human Services parnership. In Missouri, WIN is administered jointly by the Division of Employment Security and the Division of Family Services.

A distinctive feature of the program is the provision of a combination of services designed to meet the needs of the individual and made available through the joint efforts of the two agencies. This very often includes coordination and cooperation with a multiple of other employment and social services agencies in the community.

All applicants for and recipients of AFDC are required under provisions of the 1967 Amendments of Title IV of the Social Security Act to register with WIN, unless legally exempt. These legal exemptions include residents of counties not covered by the program. However, eligible AFDC recipients residing outside of the mandatory counties and those living in mandatory counties who are legally exempt may volunteer.

The current level of funding allows the WIN Program to operate on a mandatory basis in two geographic areas of the state which include St. Louis City, St. Louis County, and the eight-county bootheel area of Cape Girardeau, Scott, Mississippi, New Madrid, Pemiscot, Dunklin, Stoddard, and Butler Counties. Fifty-one percent of the state's AFDC population resides in these areas.

FEDERAL BONDING PROGRAM

The Employment and Training Administration of the Department of Labor provides fidelity bonding coverage to qualified job applicants who are unable to obtain it. The Division of Employment Security is designated as the sponsor and is directly responsible for administering the program in Missouri. Bonding coverage is available to all individuals who cannot obtain suitable employment because they have police, credit or other records which would preclude their coverage through regular commercial channels.

The job seeker or the prospective employer may request bonding coverage by contacting any of the Job Service Offices of the Missouri Division of Employment Security. Maximum coverage of $25,000 is available at no cost to either the worker or the employer for a period of 12 months and may, if circumstances warrant, be extended an additional 6 months.

APPRENTICESHIP INFORMATION CENTERS

The Apprenticeship Information Centers are located in Kansas City and St. Louis Metropolitan areas and should be regarded as the coordinating point for the major portion of the employment service apprenticeship activities. These centers render service to all segments of the population, but have as their main objective the service to minorities, veterans and females.

The AIC areas of jurisdiction are primarily the Metropolitan area where the Center is located, but in addition each center serves as a source of information for approximately half of the State of Missouri.

With the increased emphasis on apprenticeship training for youth and particularly for minorities and female applicants, the role of the AIC is becoming more important.

During the current fiscal year, a total of 1,664 new applications were received by the centers; and during this period 2,223 were referred to apprenticeable openings.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

The Unemployment Insurance (UI) program provides protection to workers against loss of income during periods of involuntary unemployment. Payment of benefits to eligible claimants is made from a trust fund supported by a tax on the payroll of Missouri employers covered by the Employment Security Law. No part of the unemployment tax is deducted from the worker's wages. The benefits paid to unemployed workers serve to support the economy of the state by helping maintain the level of purchasing power.

Eligible claimants can qualify for up to 26 weeks of wage loss compensation under the State's UI program. During periods of high unemployment, the Extended Benefits (EB) program provides up to 13 more weeks of entitlement for the long term unemployed who have exhausted all regular program entitlement and who qualify for the extended program.

During fiscal year 1982 jobless workers who claimed benefits under the UI program received $296.6 million. The average weekly payment was $89.81.

The Extended Benefits program was in effect July 1, 1981, through July 25, 1981, and again March 21, 1982, through June 19, 1982, with benefit payments amounting to $18.6 million. Federal funds reimbursed the trust fund for $7.9 million of the extended benefits' payments.

During the fiscal year the balance in the trust fund decreased from $40,742,147 to a negative balance of $40,480,610.

TAX FUNCTIONS

The function of the Contributions Section of the Unemployment Insurance Program is to ensure that all employers are properly reporting their workers' wages and paying the proper tax on those workers. This results in all workers who are covered by the program having their wage credits available for possible benefits.

While collections increased from $111,654,335 in the last fiscal year (FY) to $201,978,607, this increase was not sufficient

to maintain a reserve balance in the benefit fund. In order to maintain benefit payments it was necessary to supplement the fund with $89,825,000 in federal advances. The collection efforts have continued through this period and even though there has been a poor economic climate only $4,337,042 remains receivable at this time.

During this period the number of employers subject to the coverage provisions increased slightly to 112,969 from 111,940. This increase occurred even though 14,476 employers terminated coverage. There were 15,505 employers not previously covered who became subject to the provisions of the law during this period. This increase in employers, however, did not result in an increase in wage items. The number of wage items (employees reported) decreased from 2,102,642 to 2,011,672. This decrease reflects the loss of jobs during this period.

Even though there has been a reduction in the staff assigned to the tax program it has met the federal standards set for timeliness and accuracy.

Eighty field auditors work out of the Division's local offices. The auditors are in daily contact with the employers and attorneys relative to investigation of employer liability and collection of unemployment insurance taxes. The auditors also assist employers in complying with the tax provisions of the law and handle tax enforcement problems and inform employers of their rights and responsibilities.

During FY 1982 the auditors in the performance of their duties made 55,990 reported contacts with employers, accountants and attorneys. In addition to securing delinquent contribution and wage reports and collecting delinquent taxes, the auditors performed 4,309 audits. The auditors found overreported tax in the amount of $84,943, underreported tax in the amount of $123,559, overreported taxable wages in the amount of $5,738,095 and underreported taxable wages in the amount of $6,670,379. The auditors also found 3,473 workers covered under the law which employers had failed to report.

BENEFITS

One of the prime objectives of the Division is the prompt payment of unemployment benefits to eligible claimants. The delivery of a benefit check to a claimant is the final step in a chain of events which begins with the filing of an initial claim for benefits in one of the Division's local offices. The issues involving eligibility of a claimant and whether or not a disqualification is to be assessed are investigated and originally determined in the local offices by specially-trained staff.

Under the Interstate Benefit Payment Plan which is subscribed to by all states, a worker can file a claim for benefits against any state in any local office in the United States, Canada, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands. The state through which the claim is filed (the agent state accepting the claim) makes reports and supplies facts to the "liable" or paying state.

Missouri claims takers accepted 36,309 initial claims and 274,754 claims for weeks of benefits against other states. Claims against Missouri, as liable state, number 25,100 initial claims and 182,376 weeks claimed.

Missouri subscribes to the Interstate Arrangement for Combining Wages. The plan permits the wages earned in a number of states to be combined under a single claim to enable an individual who has worked in more than one state to qualify for unemployment insurance.

CONDITIONS

A person must have worked and earned certain qualifying wages to be entitled to any unemployment insurance benefits. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1982, there were 57,707 people who filed claims and were not entitled to benefits because they had not met this initial requirement.

In addition to having sufficient wage credits, there are other conditions in the Missouri Employment Security Law which a claimant must meet in order to qualify for benefits. The first pertains to the reason for the claimant's job separation or refusal of suitable work, and the second to eligibility during the claim period. Issues affecting eligibility can be raised by the claimant's former employers or through information secured from the claimant when the claim is filed. Before a disqualification or denial of benefits is imposed, a Division deputy is required to make an investigation, weighing all the facts involved in accordance with the requirements of the law. Determinations were made on 188,042 disputed claims during 1982. The claimant was disqualified or benefits denied for one or more weeks in 131,122 of these cases.

Voluntarily leaving a job without good cause attributable to the work or the employer was the primary reason for denial. In voluntary quit cases, the claimant is required to earn wages equal to ten times the weekly benefit to remove the disqualification. The same penalty applies if a claimant refuses suitable work without good cause. Misconduct connected with the work was another major reason for denial. The usual penalty for individuals discharged for misconduct connected with work is denial for one to sixteen weeks, depending on the seriousness of the act. In cases of aggravated misconduct, all or part of the wage credits earned with the employer involved can be canceled.

Other issues for which a claimant may be denied benefits for one or more weeks are failure to actively seek work, unavailability for work because of health or other reasons, unemployment resulting from a labor dispute, and receipt of pensions. Many claimants were denied benefits or received reduced benefits because of earnings or other remuneration.

BENEFIT PAYMENT CONTROL PROGRAM

The Division conducts a benefit payment control program to prevent and detect improper payments.

The primary means of detection is a quarterly crossmatch of employer wage reports with benefit payments. During fiscal year 1982, 13,413 cases of improper payment were detected, resulting in overpayments established in the amount of $2,584,413. During the same period, unemployment insurance benefits paid on all programs administered by the Division amounted to $296,565,016. The percentage of overpayments to benefits paid was 0.87 of one percent.

Missouri also conducts a "border crossmatch" with the State of Kansas. Overpayments totalling $95,158 resulted from this audit process.

Collection of overpayments has a high priority in the benefit payment control program. During the year, the Division recovered $2,063,673 of the benefits improperly paid. The Special Collections Units in Kansas City and St. Louis collected cash restitution of $539,857 during the fiscal year. Comparing collections with established overpayments shows the Division collected 79.9 percent of overpayments established.

FEDERAL PROGRAMS

In addition to administering the state unemployment insurance programs, the Division acts as agent of the federal government in the administration of federally funded programs which Congress has enacted to provide income maintenance to some people who are not protected by the state program.

Under these federal programs, the claimant must meet the same or similar eligibility requirements as the claimant for regular unemployment benefits. These federal programs are:

(1) Unemployment Compensation for Federal Civilian Workers

(2) Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Service Personnel

(3) Training Allowances under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act. These allowances are paid under contracts with designated prime sponsors throughout the State.

(4) Disaster Unemployment Assistance. This program provides benefits to those who are unemployed because of a major natural disaster. It is operative when a declaration has been made by the President that a major disaster has occurred.

(5) Extended Benefits. During periods of unusually high unemployment, claimants who have exhausted their regular benefits are entitled to Extended Benefits equal to fifty percent of their original entitlement. The federal government finances fifty percent of the cost of Extended Benefits, except for state and local government entities which finance this program. During the fiscal year, $18,638,603 was paid in benefits under this program.

(6) Trade Readjustment Allowances. These are payable to those people whose unemployment has been certified by the Secretary of Labor as due to the adverse effects of imports or tariff rules and regulations. These payments are designed to supplement any unemployment benefits the person has received or will receive. During the fiscal year, $19,982,400 was paid in benefits under this program.

(7) Work Incentive Allowances. These are incentive allowances paid to individuals enrolled in the Work Incentive Program.

APPEALS

The Missouri Employment Security Law provides for appeals from deputies' determinations concerning unemployment insurance benefits and employer liability. After an appeal is filed, a trial-type hearing is conducted by an Appeals Referee who then renders a written decision. The decision of the Appeals Referee is subject to review by the Labor and Industrial Relations Commission upon timely application by the aggrieved party.

During fiscal year 1982, the staff of thirty-four Appeals Referees and sixty support personnel dealt with slightly fewer appeals than in fiscal year 1981. There were 29,221 unemployment insurance appeals involving individual claimants resolved by written decisions or orders, and 1,335 hearings were conducted which involved claimants who had filed claims against other states. In addition, 30 cases involving 658 claimants unemployed as a result of labor disputes and 254 appeals concerning employer tax liability were heard and decided.

FIELD OPERATIONS

Field Operations exercises line authority over the local office managers in the administration of the Employment Security Job Service and Unemployment Insurance programs throughout the State.

The Operations provides liaison between technical specialists, program supervisors, and local office managers, and through coordinating efforts functions in securing proper emphasis and attention for each program and activity.

Because of budgetary reductions, it became necessary to close these sub-office locations on January 31, 1982: Bolivar, Boonville, Brentwood (in Springfield), Camdenton, Eldon, Fulton, Kansas City Temporary Labor, Joplin Temporary Labor, Neosho, Noel, Rock Port, Springfield Temporary Labor, St. Joseph-North, St. Louis Temporary Labor, and all WIN Offices except St. Louis Area WIN.

Also, these itinerant service points were discontinued as of January 31, 1982: Ava, Carrollton, Houston, Salem and Versailles.

Additional changes in local offices were made during the year:

Blue Springs, Branson, Liberty, Malden, and Warrensburg were changed to full-functioning offices providing both ES and UI services from their original designation as sub-office. Carthage and Marshfield Sub-Offices started Unemployment Insurance activities in addition to providing Employment Services. The Wentzville Office was opened July 1, 1982, as a full-functioning office providing both ES and UI services. The Springfield CETA Office was organizationally reassigned to a Central Office District Manager effective April 1, 1982. The West Plains Office moved to temporary quarters after a tornado struck on April 4, 1982, and destroyed the building in which the office operated. The office returned into the repaired building at the old location June 21, 1982.

MISSOURI LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

(In Thousands)

	1981 Ann. Avg.	1980 Ann Avg.	% Change 1980 to 1981
Civilian Labor Force	2,317	2,310	0.3
Employed	2,139	2,143	-0.2
Unemployed	178	167	6.6
Unemployment Rate	7.7	7.2	—

Benchmarked to 1981 CPS estimates.

MISSOURI EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS
1981 ANNUAL AVERAGES

Industry Title	Employment	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
TOTAL NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES	1,971,200	NA	NA	NA
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	427,300	$309.68	39.2	$7.90
DURABLE GOODS	242,100	340.40	40.0	8.51
Lumber & Wood Products	9,700	187.73	37.1	5.06
Furniture & Fixtures	8,500	246.48	39.0	6.32
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	12,700	356.83	41.3	8.64
Primary Metal Industries	15,600	415.94	39.5	10.53
Fabricated Metal Products	28,300	336.10	40.3	8.34
Machinery exc. Electrical	36,600	361.89	40.3	8.98
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	54,900	309.78	40.6	7.63
Transportation Equipment	60,500	440.78	40.7	10.83
Instruments & Related Products	7,300	254.87	39.7	6.42
Misc. Mfg. Inds.	8,000	192.77	36.1	5.34
NONDURABLE GOODS	185,200	273.08	38.3	7.13
Food & Kindred Products	45,200	327.64	40.4	8.11
Textile & Apparel	27,600	172.34	35.1	4.91
Paper & Allied Products	12,700	301.73	40.5	7.45
Printing & Publishing	37,000	309.22	37.3	8.29
Chemicals & Allied Products	28,300	376.90	41.6	9.06
Leather & Leather Products	20,900	170.15	35.3	4.82
Other Nondurable Goods	13,500	268.58	38.7	6.94
TOTAL NONMANUFACTURING	1,543,900	NA	NA	NA
Mining	6,800	NA	NA	NA
Construction	86,700	NA	NA	NA
Transportation & Public Utilities	138,000	NA	NA	NA
Wholesale & Retail Trade	466,300	NA	NA	NA
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	108,900	NA	NA	NA
Services	404,600	NA	NA	NA
Government	332,600	NA	NA	NA

Prepared by the Missouri Division of Employment Security in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Estimates are based on monthly reports from cooperating establishments.

Data cover employees who worked or received pay for the payroll period which includes the 12th of the month. The data exclude the self-employed, volunteers or unpaid family workers, and domestic workers. Payroll and hours data cover production and related workers in manufacturing.

JOB SERVICE ACTIVITIES FISCAL YEAR 1982

LOCAL OFFICE	JOB OPENINGS NON AG.	NEW APP. TRANS.	NON AG REFERRALS TRANS.	NON AG PLACEMENTS TRANS.
STATEWIDE*	112,354	342,833	304,037	88,589
Ballwin	1,187	4,099	3,959	737
Blue Springs	713	3,484	3,570	814
Bolivar**	264	958	463	196
Boonville**	250	393	532	238
Branson	1,992	2,952	4,274	1,629
Brentwood**	1,157	5,171	2,527	1,092
Camdenton**	580	827	1,295	425
Cape Girardeau	1,924	6,937	3,346	1,563
Cape Girardeau WIN	6	161	11	7
Carthage**	812	1,300	2,409	720
Caruthersville	692	2,639	1,456	638
Caruthersville WIN	2	273	65	27
Chillicothe	1,864	4,291	4,252	1,437
Clinton	665	2,484	2,046	596
Clinton (WIN EOPP)**	0	19	0	0
Columbia	2,717	7,626	7,926	1,674
Columbia WIN**	1	54	53	5
Crestwood	2,168	9,784	7,510	1,946
Crystal City	1,292	5,834	3,461	706
Crystal City WIN**	3	184	45	10
Dexter	758	2,541	2,154	520
Dexter WIN	10	154	94	27
Eldon**	408	873	1,581	410
Ferguson	1,127	8,441	6,411	1,292
Flat River	1,400	5,713	2,913	1,153
Florissant	1,102	4,775	4,299	693
Fulton**	258	506	816	203
Gladstone	7,253	11,749	24,800	5,724
Grandview	1,515	7,925	5,101	857
Hannibal	974	2,930	1,999	852
Independence	2,115	9,720	8,264	1,747
Jefferson City	2,185	5,507	5,637	1,650
Jennings	629	4,272	2,367	625
Joplin	4,231	9,057	12,006	3,447
Joplin Temp. Labor**	1,271	63	1,182	1,183
Joplin WIN**	1	151	36	3
Kansas City DT	6,836	19,555	21,245	3,424
K.C. DT Temp. Labor**	860	219	834	835
K.C. CETA Consrt.	10	9	27	27
K.C. DT Trans. Proj.	4	31	22	76
K.C. North WIN**	5	85	80	13
K.C. South	1,404	6,587	5,238	553
K.C. WIN (Independence)**	2	161	2	2
K.C. WIN (Metro)**	88	850	409	106
Kennett	638	2,348	1,399	711

LOCAL OFFICE	JOB OPENINGS NON AG.	NEW APP. TRANS.	NON AG REFERRALS TRANS.	NON AG PLACEMENTS TRANS.
Kennett WIN	4	145	28	14
Kirksville	780	3,798	2,113	644
Lebanon	2,133	5,272	5,926	2,038
Lexington	804	1,901	3,305	682
Liberty	803	3,403	4,788	995
Malden	588	1,832	2,058	538
Marshall	2,323	2,419	3,810	2,246
Marshall (WIN EOPP)**	0	26	0	0
Marshfield	586	1,014	756	563
Maryville	1,030	2,273	3,045	827
Mehlville	856	5,673	3,734	649
Mexico	1,074	2,444	2,985	907
Moberly	1,490	3,244	4,754	1,219
Monett	1,998	3,638	3,630	2,203
Neosho	773	1,476	2,225	628
Nevada	1,330	3,434	3,323	1,053
Noel	374	486	1,088	335
Poplar Bluff	2,003	6,965	3,858	1,746
Poplar Bluff WIN	2	137	26	10
Rock Port**	264	888	396	218
Rolla	2,115	6,483	5,521	1,677
St. Ann	4,923	9,822	12,022	2,382
St. Charles	1,770	8,469	6,702	1,361
St. Charles WIN**	1	87	120	17
St. Joseph	3,001	6,533	6,426	2,436
St. Joseph North**	459	1,273	1,865	446
St. Joseph WIN**	1	94	221	5
St. Louis	6,076	16,557	12,941	4,454
St. Louis CETA	10	139	297	26
St. Louis (HRDI)	136	93	0	0
St. Louis North	1,448	11,548	4,164	781
St. Louis South	2,249	10,076	7,619	1,134
St. Louis S. Cnty. WIN	0	1,542	1,274	217
St. Louis Temp. Labor**	2,212	174	2,209	2,214
St. Louis WIN (City)	7	3,003	643	198
Sedalia	1,968	4,336	4,528	1,778
Sedalia (Warren/Lex.)**	0	10	0	0
Sedalia (Warrensburg WIN)**	0	18	0	0
Sedalia (WIN EOPP)**	0	42	0	0
Sikeston	2,655	5,056	5,319	2,108
Sikeston WIN	58	595	79	68
Springfield	4,409	18,014	6,497	4,175
Springfield CETA	718	2,658	957	776
Springfield Temp. Labor**	571	99	587	587
Springfield WIN**	18	165	12	6
University City	2,950	5,136	3,404	1,247
Warrensburg	591	2,878	2,544	579
Washington	893	5,389	3,856	649
West Plains	1,099	5,129	2,636	812
West Plains WIN**	46	179	84	50

*Local Office figures do not add up to Statewide totals due to exclusion of some CETA and Non-ES reporting locations.
**Offices closed as of January 29, 1982.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PROGRAMS

Fiscal Year	Average Monthly Number of Covered Workers	Covered Employers January 1 Each Year	Amount of Wages in Covered Employment		Average Weekly Wages Paid to Covered Workers	Average Contribution Rate	Total Contributions Collected 2/	Interest Earned on Reserve Fund	Funds Available for Payment of Benefits at June 30th	Net Unemployment Insurance Payments 3/	Number of Weeks for Which Unemployment Insurance was Paid	Average Weekly Benefit Amount for Total Unemployment	Average Duration of Benefit Claims in Weeks
			Total	Taxable									
1938	537,677	9,001	$ 341,362,000	$ 341,362,000	$24.42	2.70	$24,352,801	$ 48,558	$24,401,359	4/	4/	4/	4/
1939	556,125	11,008	730,430,000	730,430,000	25.26	2.70	19,170,605	688,103	41,594,728	$2,665,339	325,308	$ 8.48	1/
1940	539,379	12,018	708,673,000	708,673,000	25.27	2.70	19,605,934	1,132,914	55,669,580	6,663,997	793,811	8.99	1/
1945	731,943	12,689	1,529,417,000	1,368,202,000	40.18	2.11	27,306,293	2,512,849	152,883,305	953,094	71,453	14.47	7.6
1950	762,570	16,880	2,220,225,000	1,805,488,000	55.99	1.29	23,326,625	3,998,342	185,376,937	25,214,622	1,535,947	17.14	11.2
1955	845,748	19,308	3,260,077,000	2,311,065,000	74.13	.75	16,237,338	4,902,265	202,242,090	32,573,400	1,615,715	21.43	12.4
1960	961,430	35,279	4,473,172,000	2,758,522,000	89.47	1.06	30,018,531	5,658,630	200,613,205	36,919,618	1,403,773	28.17	10.4
1965	1,026,723	37,701	5,697,383,836	3,185,021,131	106.71	1.36	43,246,467	7,363,458	223,937,139	33,915,676	1,081,469	33.63	10.6
1970	1,201,616	40,693	8,489,252,254	3,928,391,795	135.86	0.95	37,369,445	12,766,660	271,210,684	57,120,100	1,291,999	47.51	9.0
1971	1,175,921	41,754	8,854,753,699	3,698,840,662	144.81	1.05	38,983,509	13,606,641	239,863,498	83,583,445	1,784,726	49.23	12.5
1972	1,263,638	42,223	9,877,469,615	4,838,926,539	150.32	1.04	47,868,211	11,625,518	221,250,581	75,630,589	1,597,342	49.88	12.7
Extended benefits paid from January 1, 1972 to April 1, 1972							2,430,498			4,862,580	100,926	48.76	6.6
1973	1,414,286	79,327	11,319,959,216	5,504,356,000	153.92	1.09	64,813,510	11,024,477	224,609,998	72,460,998	1,433,000	53.15	12.2
1974	1,460,144	83,027	12,351,420,864	5,739,993,048	162.67	1.49	78,234,035	12,410,568	234,214,223	81,500,146	1,549,067	55.02	11.1
1975	1,428,292	84,250	13,015,136,478	5,585,158,481	175.24	1.58	94,755,962	14,091,176	157,525,649	177,862,312	3,052,909	61.19	12.9
Extended benefits paid from February 1, 1975 to June 30, 1975							7,010,599			14,814,059	257,337	56.05	7.2
1976	1,442,023	85,578	14,094,084,739	5,949,048,981	187.96	2.42	129,111,497	7,165,528	83,149,627	184,945,823	2,679,521	72.44	14.7
Extended benefits paid during fiscal year 1976							28,692,373			55,460,449	816,250	69.37	9.0
1977	1,497,019	86,208	15,687,256,437	6,392,732,774	201.52	2.63	175,960,071	3,753,137	98,396,706	147,662,549	2,187,515	73.61	12.4
Extended benefits paid during fiscal year 1977							15,827,439			32,408,796	480,469	69.49	8.5
1978	1,686,914	109,884	18,893,899,220	7,919,741,518	215.39	2.47	188,264,549	7,958,148	151,157,822	136,137,360	1,854,061	74.87	11.2
Extended benefits paid during fiscal year 1978							5,971,654			11,808,126	170,802	70.99	8.2
1979	1,870,019	108,432	22,353,943,294	9,196,605,277	229.88	2.32	225,502,535	11,377,366	254,810,516	132,966,550	1,808,995	76.51	10.4
1980	1,878,866	114,165	24,305,719,307	9,321,569,210	248.78	1.32	168,296,152	19,898,747	222,989,363	219,322,074	2,664,078	83.39	11.8
Extended benefits paid beginning June 1, 1980							2,300,000			3,227,325	43,778	79.08	2.5
1981	1,844,589	112,187	26,098,397,852	9,238,465,005	272.09	1.39	124,576,952	15,286,863	40,742,147	289,248,002	3,131,154	90.93	14.0
Extended benefits paid during fiscal year 1981							30,642,000			63,796,647	763,251	87.51	9.1
1982	1,835,000 5/	113,092	28,300,000,000 5/	9,700,000,000 5/	295.00 5/	2.23 5/	215,463,208	2,905,301	40,480,610	288,796,451	3,058,741	92.61	13.2
Extended benefits paid during fiscal year 1982							7,370,000			17,997,359	204,645	89.81	6.1

1/ Data not available.

2/ Includes receipts from reimbursable accounts after January 1972, reimbursements from other states and combined wage claims reimbursements from the federal government with respect to the payments of extended benefits. Adjusted for refunds of contributions and for dishonored contributions checks.

3/ Includes disbursements to claimants of reimbursable accounts after January 1972 and disbursements to other states. Both state and federal shares of extended benefits are listed.

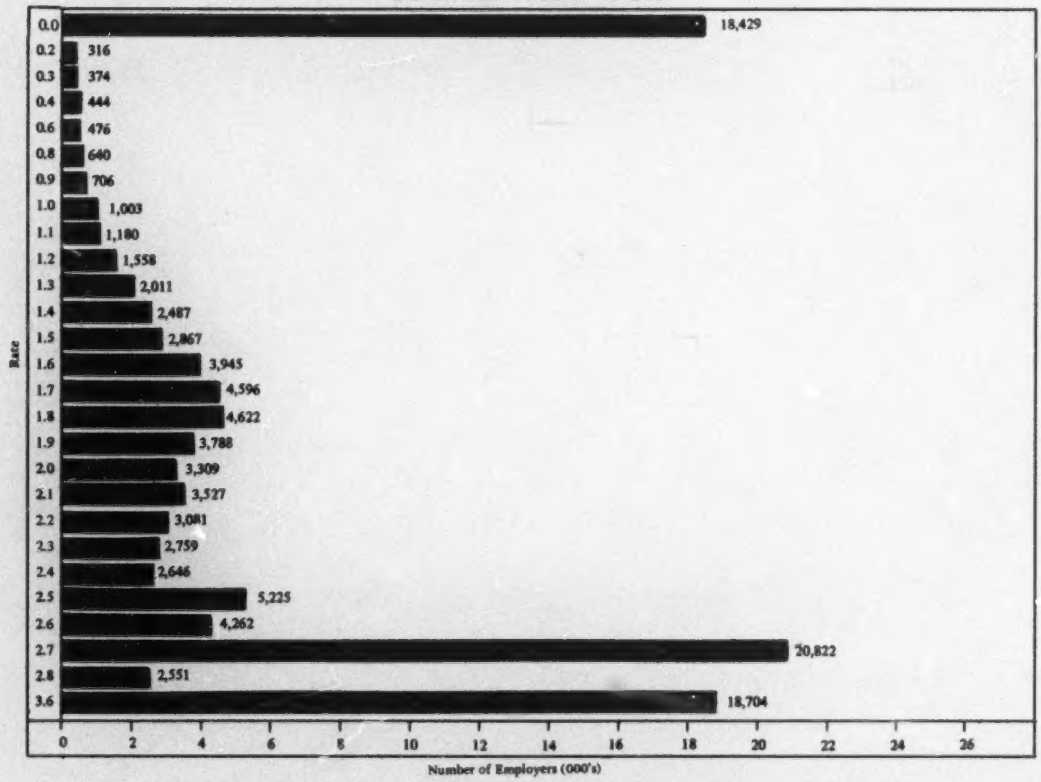
4/ Benefits first became payable in January 1939.

5/ Estimated from January 1 through June 30.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FUND
FISCAL YEAR 1982

Beginning Balance on Hand, July 1, 1981	**$ 40,742,146.83**
RECEIPTS	
Federal Employees Compensation Account	$ 4,860,000.00
Net Contributions Collected	201,978,606.51
Interest Credited by U.S. Treasury	2,905,301.81
Reed Bill Reimbursements	32,932.71
Reimbursable - State & Other Local Governments	5,583,652.24
Reimbursable - State Hospital & Higher Education	2,852,850.92
Reimbursable - Nonprofit Organization	1,855,567.11
Regular Extended MA Portion	7,370,000.00
CWC Reimbursements	3,192,510.94
TOTAL RECEIPTS	**$230,631,422.24**
DISBURSEMENTS	
Federal Employees Compensation Account	$ 4,724,300.68
Net Benefits Paid to Claimants	$271,152.412.69
Reed Bill Disbursements	352,342.91
Reimbursable - State & Other Local Governments	5,543,113.60
Reimbursable - State Hospital & Higher Education	2,928,621.21
Reimbursable - Nonprofit Organization	1,755,735.85
Net Regular Extended Benefits - State Portion	10,079,715.56
Net Regular Extended Benefits - MA Portion	7,917,643.31
CWC Disbursements	7,416,567.18
FSB Disbursements	(16,273.44)
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	**$311,854,179.55**
BALANCE ON HAND, June 30, 1982	**$(40,480,610.48)**
CASH BALANCE, June 30, 1982	
Clearing Account, Central Trust Bank, Jefferson City, Missouri	137,752.63
Trust Fund Account, U.S. Treasury	$(38,573,886.63)
Benefit Payment Account Landmark North County Bank St. Louis, Missouri	$(2,044,476.48)
	$(40,480.610.48)

EMPLOYERS BY CONTRIBUTION RATE 1/
Calendar Year 1982



EXPERIENCE RATING

CONTRIBUTION RATES WERE COMPUTED FOR 116,328 EMPLOYERS

74,251 were assigned rates below the normal rate of 2.7%.
20,822 were assigned the normal rate of 2.7%.
2,551 were assigned the new construction employer rate of 2.8%.
18,704 were assigned rates of 3.6% (employers eligible for calculated rates and having deficit account balances.)

1/ All contribution rates were increased by 0.5% effective April 1, 1981 and by an additional 0.3% effective April 1, 1982 except for zero-rated accounts and small firms.

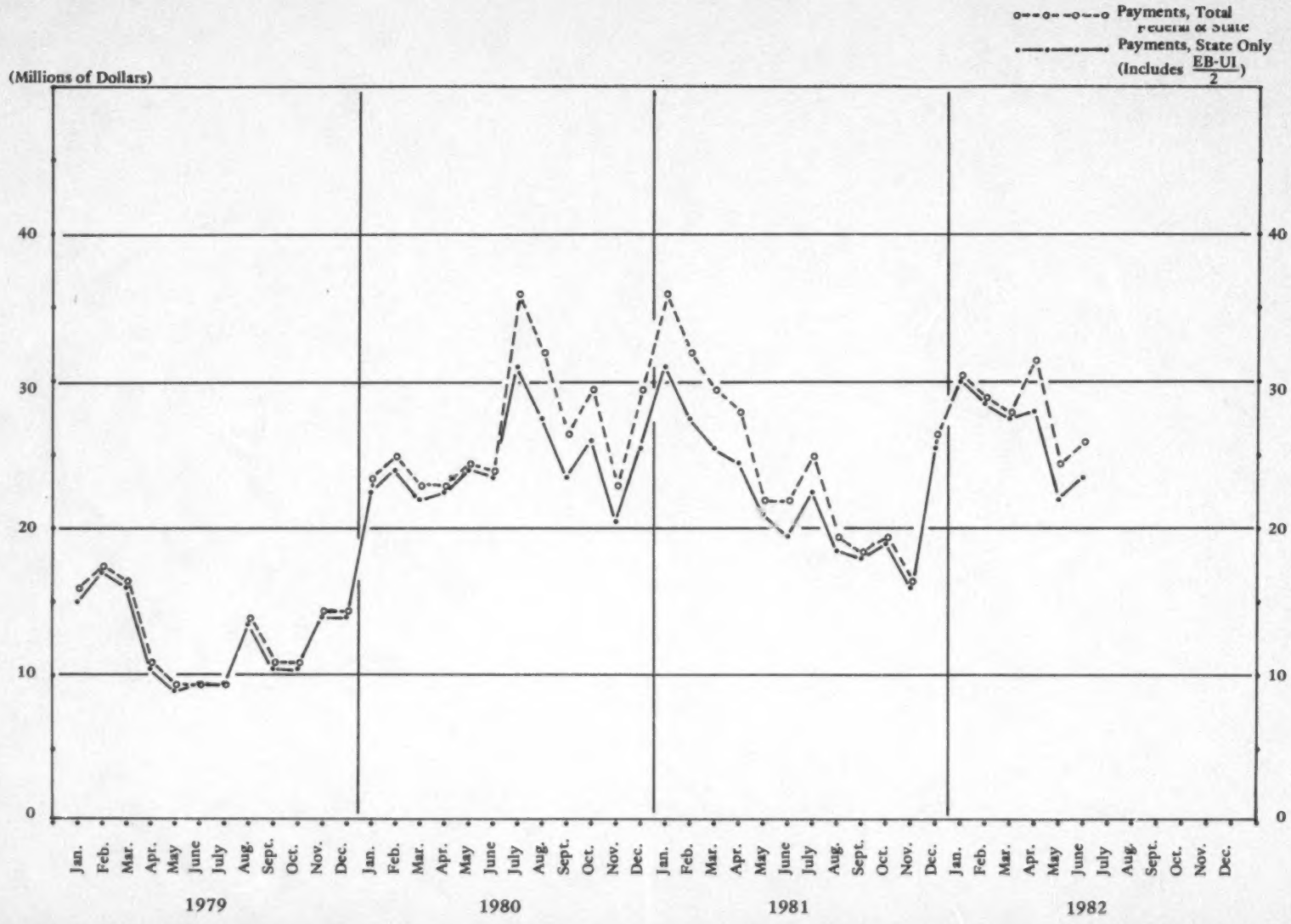
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS AND BENEFITS BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE

ALL PROGRAMS FISCAL YEAR 1982

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE	NET EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS*	INITIAL CLAIMS	WEEKS CLAIMED	WEEKS PAID	AMOUNT OF BENEFIT PAYMENTS** STATE UI	FED	TOTAL
STATEWIDE	$201,978,607	728,634	4,351,709	3,328,689	279,952,337	16,620,242	296,572,579
Adair	659,892	3,322	17,905	14,196	1,228,245	42,878	1,271,123
Andrew	104,305	1,193	6,992	5,480	494,580	14,565	509,144
Atchison	241,967	259	2,021	1,459	124,538	5,170	129,708
Audrain	817,164	3,664	27,524	23,181	2,007,753	72,256	2,080,009
Barry	862,141	2,640	14,041	9,424	743,026	43,368	786,393
Barton	271,020	1,955	6,577	4,571	341,487	15,003	356,490
Bates	247,319	1,935	11,177	8,057	696,107	32,570	728,677
Benton	191,903	1,566	10,371	7,024	573,022	34,890	607,911
Bollinger	146,635	3,689	14,807	11,936	897,334	25,149	922,483
Boone	2,691,421	6,412	49,559	37,706	3,320,270	142,897	3,463,168
Buchanan	3,579,733	12,463	80,919	62,383	5,391,229	189,297	5,580,526
Butler	1,191,618	6,654	44,239	33,159	2,563,050	201,142	2,764,191
Caldwell	126,047	1,572	6,346	4,896	404,153	23,847	428,000
Callaway	1,902,244	3,247	24,000	19,140	1,719,152	67,706	1,786,858
Camden	863,849	2,899	21,322	16,570	1,359,954	50,342	1,410,296
Cape Girardeau	2,543,422	9,075	47,409	35,867	2,948,498	111,251	3,059,749
Carroll	255,777	1,355	6,591	4,981	415,876	19,279	435,155
Carter	95,407	857	5,903	4,044	293,486	37,235	330,721
Cass	708,141	7,767	43,419	31,674	2,673,902	259,053	2,932,955
Cedar	260,091	2,955	12,804	9,923	715,165	45,354	760,519
Chariton	164,534	1,134	5,954	4,784	399,761	11,720	411,481
Christian	386,233	3,833	19,155	14,269	1,236,901	48,345	1,285,246
Clark	79,186	218	1,870	1,471	117,241	4,554	121,795
Clay	5,786,305	20,920	100,868	72,837	6,479,295	268,470	6,747,765
Clinton	212,342	2,014	9,499	7,394	643,315	29,035	672,351
Cole	1,945,648	5,302	37,591	30,030	2,642,940	100,177	2,743,118
Cooper	328,256	2,766	11,507	9,107	801,579	27,213	828,792
Crawford	364,973	3,806	18,033	14,252	1,120,947	58,699	1,179,646
Dade	106,400	1,157	4,328	2,922	232,429	14,457	246,886
Dallas	219,037	1,412	8,583	5,955	491,287	18,873	510,160
Daviess	94,700	1,120	5,804	4,813	401,034	18,492	419,526
DeKalb	100,533	838	4,607	3,751	317,245	14,284	331,529
Dent	320,380	4,482	17,886	14,511	994,413	42,595	1,037,008
Douglas	222,543	3,540	12,415	8,436	658,789	25,358	684,147
Dunklin	1,006,847	8,446	42,674	32,001	2,398,312	139,457	2,537,770
Franklin	2,295,827	19,087	95,793	78,242	6,631,515	252,772	6,884,287
Gasconade	429,618	3,517	14,150	11,455	901,875	29,356	931,230
Gentry	158,902	544	2,926	2,257	173,799	13,027	186,826
Greene	8,596,692	21,064	117,368	84,007	7,142,406	316,331	7,458,737
Grundy	282,608	1,976	10,972	9,196	747,003	28,658	775,662
Harrison	151,946	697	4,587	3,409	276,820	15,315	292,135
Henry	547,527	2,707	15,418	11,497	959,774	46,622	1,006,396
Hickory	45,361	650	4,954	3,451	262,800	31,128	293,929
Holt	135,663	330	2,150	1,625	137,816	4,467	142,283
Howard	153,424	1,260	5,308	4,176	366,570	9,355	375,925
Howell	1,008,548	9,177	33,037	22,373	1,690,551	65,594	1,756,145
Iron	535,243	1,778	10,574	8,045	665,004	33,528	698,532
Jackson	36,422,274	90,551	565,776	412,119	35,170,271	2,885,822	38,056,093
Jasper	3,701,621	12,015	65,114	45,340	3,707,371	129,559	3,836,931
Jefferson	2,179,076	24,666	148,290	119,332	10,695,171	514,844	11,210,015
Johnson	631,407	4,381	21,624	15,934	1,222,457	137,736	1,360,193
Knox	73,828	600	3,037	2,534	202,087	13,572	215,660
Laclede	887,411	5,240	23,253	15,964	1,264,606	48,991	1,313,598
Lafayette	522,026	5,453	24,835	19,898	1,728,818	57,830	1,786,648
Lawrence	577,957	3,455	16,818	12,146	1,001,653	39,164	1,040,817
Lewis	238,831	1,020	5,261	4,161	346,690	13,434	360,123
Lincoln	432,035	3,861	19,275	15,884	1,339,386	61,687	1,401,073
Linn	577,451	3,547	16,520	13,747	1,082,986	34,237	1,117,223

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE	NET EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS*	INITIAL CLAIMS	WEEKS CLAIMED	WEEKS PAID	AMOUNT OF BENEFIT PAYMENTS** STATE UI	FED	TOTAL
Livingston	518,821	2,318	13,196	10,883	909,612	39,285	948,897
McDonald	351,638	1,575	8,116	5,027	434,125	18,700	452,826
Macon	310,131	4,204	16,549	13,666	1,227,871	25,750	1,253,621
Madison	315,467	2,787	14,177	11,245	904,927	50,018	954,946
Maries	70,257	1,615	7,635	6,221	490,002	28,743	518,745
Marion	879,370	3,584	18,975	14,889	1,198,022	42,596	1,240,619
Mercer	49,581	259	1,833	1,370	108,902	9,938	118,840
Miller	635,035	3,058	21,739	17,521	1,439,466	39,269	1,478,736
Mississippi	455,494	3,030	16,370	12,591	963,039	43,523	1,006,561
Moniteau	323,753	2,229	11,966	9,786	829,930	18,367	848,298
Monroe	203,343	1,216	7,110	5,725	490,237	22,214	512,451
Montgomery	251,018	1,617	9,674	7,962	691,687	21,457	713,144
Morgan	305,819	2,072	11,682	8,611	673,855	31,945	705,800
New Madrid	839,885	3,712	25,183	20,255	1,596,583	108,636	1,705,219
Newton	1,084,696	4,745	26,299	18,154	1,553,063	45,951	1,599,013
Nodaway	410,281	1,142	7,483	5,670	502,149	18,033	520,183
Oregon	137,094	1,619	6,960	4,313	312,594	23,361	335,956
Osage	143,864	1,506	8,780	7,221	630,213	21,284	651,497
Ozark	100,687	1,166	6,880	3,911	301,023	17,738	318,761
Pemiscot	484,383	4,049	22,255	16,546	1,272,035	69,074	1,341,109
Perry	510,477	5,479	24,316	20,961	1,653,833	96,421	1,750,254
Pettis	1,241,162	6,321	37,471	29,600	2,379,191	91,174	2,470,365
Phelps	752,822	4,150	23,149	17,322	1,337,707	92,591	1,430,297
Pike	442,902	2,442	15,656	12,974	1,067,701	53,151	1,120,852
Platte	2,038,155	4,032	25,423	16,730	1,501,699	67,701	1,569,400
Polk	345,789	2,314	13,538	9,790	777,557	36,543	814,100
Pulaski	480,901	3,747	18,898	13,528	873,805	268,115	1,141,920
Putnam	111,450	598	3,571	2,807	235,856	11,633	247,488
Ralls	141,726	1,055	6,454	5,465	489,625	26,211	515,837
Randolph	829,004	3,532	18,507	14,407	1,224,662	44,718	1,269,381
Ray	246,837	4,837	18,239	14,680	1,284,386	40,307	1,324,692
Reynolds	257,462	1,024	5,978	4,724	370,045	28,369	398,414
Ripley	200,669	1,872	11,618	7,646	555,243	59,620	614,863
St. Charles	3,813,941	18,235	118,528	95,351	8,646,189	351,257	8,997,445
St. Clair	92,122	1,087	6,733	4,853	372,549	22,117	394,666
Ste. Genevieve	451,753	2,934	15,022	12,388	1,011,116	79,136	1,090,251
St. Francois	1,082,922	8,435	45,045	35,735	2,979,049	156,035	3,135,085
St. Louis City	33,283,552	60,469	474,874	375,296	30,754,433	2,543,580	33,298,014
St. Louis County	50,241,730	88,208	625,097	486,604	42,574,038	2,402,305	44,976,343
Saline	846,519	3,305	14,966	10,635	842,701	30,505	873,205
Schuyler	42,491	559	3,820	2,629	210,553	14,038	224,591
Scotland	80,053	370	2,287	1,790	134,834	9,194	144,028
Scott	1,204,206	7,313	42,413	32,692	2,687,170	125,139	2,812,309
Shannon	155,915	3,447	11,104	8,234	506,949	95,172	602,120
Shelby	125,625	974	5,487	4,423	362,515	12,710	375,225
Stoddard	1,077,031	9,139	42,824	34,906	2,584,391	120,868	2,705,259
Stone	474,504	3,289	17,193	13,140	990,001	31,437	1,021,437
Sullivan	136,043	1,215	6,191	5,105	376,655	32,370	409,025
Taney	701,472	3,600	23,509	17,470	1,317,046	44,503	1,361,549
Texas	566,302	6,971	27,945	22,315	1,656,311	102,577	1,758,888
Vernon	427,496	2,047	12,958	9,131	757,130	27,155	784,285
Warren	458,909	2,453	13,211	10,616	933,386	26,024	959,410
Washington	420,422	4,814	24,903	20,135	1,662,942	93,150	1,756,092
Wayne	233,666	2,599	15,322	11,606	837,634	85,103	922,737
Webster	387,441	3,658	17,338	12,347	1,053,848	38,956	1,092,804
Worth	32,387	187	1,025	723	59,940	1,006	60,945
Wright	488,843	5,374	19,537	14,689	1,066,312	36,731	1,103,042
Out-of-State		45,003	296,957	224,679	19,730,259	1,488,729	21,218,988

BENEFIT PAYMENTS
All Programs By Fund



DIVISION OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION

ADMINISTRATIVE SCOPE AND FUNCTION

The Division of Workers' Compensation is charged with the administration of the Missouri Workers' Compensation Law which has been in effect since November 2, 1926, when it was approved by a vote of the people at a referendum. It has as its jurisdiction the entire state with a population of more than 4,900,000 and as its primary function the prompt and equitable adjudication of all cases of injury coming to its attention. In addition to the principal office, which is required to be in Jefferson City, this scope and function require the use of branch offices for an efficient administration of the law in populous centers and those distant from the main office, and the use of traveling representatives who visit most of the counties outside of branch office jurisdictions.

The administrative officer of the division is the director. He chooses the personnel who, as far as practical, are bipartisan. He assigns the work and generally directs the affairs of the division. He is assisted in those administrative duties in the branch offices by administrative law judges chosen to be in charge of those offices.

The hearing staff of the division currently is made up of eighteen administrative law judges. Eight of them are assigned to St. Louis, four to Kansas City, one each to Springfield and vicinity, Cape Girardeau and vicinity, Joplin and vicinity, St. Joseph and vicinity, and two to Jefferson City to travel to other parts of the state not taken care of by branch offices.

The division's administrative organization is designed to promote the amicable adjustment of cases among the parties to the end that a minimum of formal litigation becomes necessary. By the use of carefully planned letters and by the scheduling of informal and pre-hearing (pre-trial) conferences where the parties meet under the guidance of a legal advisor or judge, injured workers, employers and insurers, and attorneys are given every opportunity to adjust their differences without formal hearings. If these efforts fail, however, formal litigation is initiated, begun by claimant's filing a claim for compensation or by the employer or insurer requesting a hearing.

WORK REVIEW REPORT

REPORTS OF INJURIES

Work injuries reported in 1981 totaled 80,172.[1/] Injuries in 1981 were less than those reported in the previous year by 63,157, primarily because of a change in the law requiring reports of injury only when the injury resulted in a loss of time of more than three days, permanent injury or death. The number of deaths reported in 1981 was 158 a decrease of 10 from the figure for 1980.

Table 1 gives the number of reported injuries year by year, since the workers' compensation law became effective November 2, 1926. The grand total through December 31, 1981 is 5,202,286.

1/ Includes injuries occurring in prior years but reported in 1981.

TABLE 1
REPORTS OF INJURIES BY YEARS REPORTED
1926-1981

1926	690	1954	90,142
1927	90,158	1955	89,436
1928	93,442	1956	90,853
1929	104,151	1957	82,342
1930	93,452	1958	73,405
1931	69,452	1959	81,230
1932	50,759	1960	80,256
1933	49,223	1961	76,079
1934	53,013	1962	78,599
1935	58,720	1963	81,035
1936	76,868	1964	87,443
1937	78,687	1965	89,285
1938	57,321	1966	99,167
1939	66,034	1967	100,635
1940	71,299	1968	105,632
1941	100,574	1969	104,635
1942	116,928	1970	105,481
1943	116,143	1971	101,155
1944	112,939	1972	106,579
1945	100,584	1973	113,992
1946	101,846	1974	119,848
1947	109,813	1975	112,530
1948	107,782	1976	121,580
1949	91,167	1977	131,127
1950	91,620	1978	140,762
1951	96,259	1979	157,158
1952	100,762	1980	143,329
1953	98,713	1981	80,172
TOTAL			5,202,286

WORK VOLUME

There was a decrease in injury reports in 1981 and a decrease in the number of formal claims filed. The ratio of claims filed to reports of injuries received during 1981 was 11 percent, up from 7 per cent in 1980.

The work volume of the Division of Workers' Compensation for 1981 is indicated by these statistics:

Receipt and processing of 80,172 reports of injuries.
Filing and processing of 9,067 claims for compensation.
Setting of 18,953 cases for formal hearing.
Setting of 26,371 cases for pre-trial conferences.
Holding of 440 formal hearings.
Holding of 29,197 informal conferences.
Entering of 470 awards.
Approval of 15,233 compromise settlements.
Formal dismissal of 3,435 claims for compensation.
Filing of 92,893 forms of acceptances of law and withdrawals of acceptances and the processing for such forms.

EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE COVERAGE

There are two large categories of workers' compensation laws - compulsory and elective. The Missouri law was elective as to all, that is, any employee and any employer formerly could choose whether or not to work under its provisions. Some penalties attached to those automatically under the law who chose to reject it, but the right of election was nevertheless theirs. After August 13, 1974, only those employers with 5 or fewer employees may elect not to come under the Act unless engaged in a hazardous occupation.

Thus, many Missouri employers - and as a consequence their employees - are exempted from the operation of the workers' compensation law by reason of the number of workers in their employ by the filing of written acceptance of law by such employers, or by filing of memoranda of insurance coverage by carriers issuing policies of insurance to such exempted employers.

Effective August 13, 1974, the definition of major and minor employer was changed by the General Assembly to the effect that a major employer was one with more than five employees (formerly 7) regularly employed, and a minor employer one who has five or fewer (formerly 7) regularly employed.

During 1981 there were 92,801 filings of memorandum of insurance coverage (which form evidences initial insurance coverage, renewals, and/or cancellations of insurance).

SECOND INJURY FUND

The employment of the physically handicapped by Missouri employers, without an undue liability burden, was the aim of the adoption of the second injury fund provision of the Missouri Workers' Compensation Law, which amendment to the law became effective July 7, 1943. Under the change, employees who suffered total and permanent disability as a result of a second injury were to receive the same compensation as they would have theretofore been entitled to, but the employer's liability for the second injury was limited to that injury, taken alone, and liability for the rest of the compounded disability became that of the second injury fund. This principle was extended further by an amendment to the law effective August 29, 1955, which provided that the second injury fund would be liable for excess compounded liability resulting from subsequent permanent partial disability.

The second injury fund is authorized by the provisions of Section 287.220 RSMo, as amended from time to time. It is financed as provided for by Section 287.710 (effective August 29, 1955) and 287.715 (effective August 29, 1959). Originally, the fund depended on contributions from employers and insurers found due in no-dependency death cases and in cases of loss of eyes and limbs. Under the provisions of Section 287.710 as revised in 1971, two-tenths of the three percent premium assessment collected each year is credited to the fund, and under the provisions of Section 287.715 an assessment of one-half of one percent of total compensation (including medical) paid the previous calendar year by insurers and self-insurers is collected and credited to the fund.

During 1981 there was a total of 34 permanently and totally disabled workers receiving payments from the fund; during 1980 there were 34 on the roster. The total paid in this category for the year was $96,315.33.

The liability of the fund for compounded permanent partial disability, the results of subsequent injuries, totaled $1,832,742.48 in 1981, the payments going to 1,049 individuals.

Physical rehabilitation payments from the fund during 1981 totaled $193,605.96 in 335 cases.

Total paid from the fund during 1981 for all benefits was $2,122,663.77.

The total amount paid out of the fund from July 7, 1943, the date of its establishment, through December 31, 1981, was $10,535,572.93.

PHYSICAL REHABILITATION

Physical rehabilitation of workers seriously injured in their employment is a provision of the Missouri Workers' Compensation Law that became effective October 9, 1951. The amendment provides for the physical rehabilitation of the seriously injured worker at the expense of the employer and insurer, and the payment of additional benefits as prescribed by statutes from the second injury fund while he is actually receiving rehabilitation. This provision of the law is administered by the Division of Workers' Compensation.

The physical rehabilitation provision of the law has for its purpose the restoration of the seriously injured "as soon as possible and as nearly as possible to a condition of self-support and maintenance as an able-bodied workman . .". This specialized medical attention may be provided only by doctors and hospitals certified by the Division of Workers' Compensation, after inspection, to be duly qualified under the provisions of the law and the rules of the division, if the injured worker is to receive the additional benefits from the second injury fund.

The period of rehabilitation is limited to 20 weeks, unless by special order the division finds it should be extended.

The plan calls for agreement of the parties as to physical rehabilitation, but if there is a dispute, either the employee or the employer may make application for an order for rehabilitation and be heard within ten days. An order either granting or denying the application must be made within ten days, and appeal from the decision of the Division may be taken to the courts as in other workers' compensation matters.

During 1981 the division approved agreements in 318 physical rehabilitation cases (making a total of 4,277 since the effective date of the rehabilitation amendment to the law). As of January 1, 1981, the division had 97 certified facilities. During the year 11 facilities were added, leaving a total of 108 on the roster as of December 31, 1981.

SELF-INSURANCE

The Missouri Workers' Compensation Law provides that an employer "may himself carry the whole or any part of such (compensation) liability without insurance upon satisfying the division of his ability so to do," subject to rules and regulations effective January 1, 1954, as amended.

During December of 1980 the self-insurers of Missouri had a total of 279,066 employees at a monthly payroll of $781,646,004.19, while during December of 1979 the number of employees was 263,586 at a monthly payroll of $377,086,497.34.

On December 1, 1980 there were 268 qualified self-insurers, and on December 1, 1981 there were 279. During the period from November 30, 1980, to December 1, 1981, 10 self-insurers withdrew their authority, and 21 were granted privilege to operate as self-insurers.

During the period from November 30, 1980 to December 1, 1981, 39 applications for authority to self-insure were received, with an aggregate remittance of $2,925.00; 17 of these requests were granted, 1 was denied, 5 were retired for failure to complete, and 16 are pending consideration.

ADMINISTRATION AND OPERATION

The division receives no money from the state's general revenue. Cost of administration of the Missouri Workers' Compensation Law are paid from the Workers' Compensation Fund. The Fund is maintained through payments of annual three per cent charge on net compensation insurance premiums and on hypothetical premiums of self-insurers (less two-tenths).

TABLE 2
STATEMENT OF EXPENSES FOR 1981

	TOTAL	PERSONAL SERVICE	EXPENSE & EQUIPMENT
January	$223,505.07	$191,393.00	$32,112.07
February	214,610.63	190,533.00	24,077.63
March	223,341.21	190,018.00	33,323.21
April	209,890.65	188,213.00	21,677.65
May	217,306.45	188,569.00	28,737.45
June	214,108.62	190,345.00	23,763.62
July	212,168.98	193,851.00	18,317.98
August	206,283.12	186,655.00	19,628.12
September	215,983.70	183,740.00	32,243.70
October	202,543.60	186,475.00	16,068.60
November	202,633.84	182,228.00	20,405.84
December	196,771.60	185,999.00	10,772.60
TOTAL	$2,539,147.47	$2,258,019.00	$281,128.47

STATISTICAL REPORT

PART I
STATISTICS ON 1981 CASES

TABLE 1
INCIDENCE FREQUENCY BY AGE – 1981

Under 21	8,906	30-34	9,388	45-49	4,753	60-64	2,025
21-24	11,549	35-39	7,007	50-54	4,211	65 and over	563
25-29	12,280	40-44	5,513	55-59	3,714	Unknown	4,799

TABLE 2
COST BY TYPE OF DISABILITY FOR ALL INCIDENCES FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1981
(As of July 1, 1982)

TYPE	NUMBER OF INCIDENCES	COMPENSATION	MEDICAL	TOTAL
ACCIDENTAL INJURIES	69,504	$18,437,269.34	$13,796,884.25	$32,234,153.59
*Temp. Total Disability	65,003	6,054,987.69	8,766,866.57	14,821,854.26
Temp. Partial Disability	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Perm. Partial Disability	4,409	12,163,165.10	5,007,083.35	17,170,248.45
Perm. Total Disability	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
**Death	92	219,116.55	22,934.33	242,050.88
OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES	2,550	281,837.54	310,157.07	591,994.61
*Temp. Total Disability	2,489	125,925.60	244,199.52	370,125.12
Temp. Partial Disability	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Perm. Partial Disability	44	152,911.94	65,957.55	218,869.49
Perm. Total Disability	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
**Death	17	3,000.00	0.00	3,000.00
Records Unknown	2,654	76,513.84	45,110.90	121,624.74

*Includes all cases where any medical whatever was incurred.
**Includes burial expenses.

TABLE 3
1976 COST BY TYPE OF DISABILITY OF ALL INCIDENCES
(Revised to July 1, 1982)

TYPE	NUMBER OF INCIDENCES	COMPENSATION	MEDICAL	TOTAL
ACCIDENTAL INJURIES	112,421	$38,860,594.03	$17,857,816.63	$56,718,410.66
*Temp. Total Disability	101,531	5,162,253.52	7,216,243.59	12,378,497.11
Temp. Partial Disability	4	6,921.72	391.37	7,313.09
Perm. Partial Disability	10,735	32,498,208.49	10,579,461.82	43,077,670.31
Perm. Total Disability	4	81,470.00	5,368.86	86,838.86
**Death	147	1,111,740.30	56,350.99	1,168,091.29
OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES	4,475	743,329.90	375,399.95	1,118,729.85
*Temp. Total Disability	4,328	143,487.27	220,587.43	364,074.70
Temp. Partial Disability	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Perm. Partial Disability	146	598,842.63	154,812.52	753,655.15
Perm. Total Disability	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
**Death	1	1,000.00	0.00	1,000.00
Records Unknown	4,943	458,613.82	268,934.66	727,548.48

*Includes all cases where medical expense was incurred.
**Includes burial expenses.

TABLE 4
1977 COST BY TYPE OF DISABILITY OF ALL INCIDENCES
(Revised to July 1, 1982)

TYPE	NUMBER OF INCIDENCES	COMPENSATION	MEDICAL	TOTAL
ACCIDENTAL INJURIES	124,746	$49,932,057.77	$24,195,647.64	$74,127,705.41
*Temp. Total Disability	111,048	5,542,460.76	8,397,226.86	13,939,687.62
Temp. Partial Disability	1	428.80	305.80	734.60
Perm. Partial Disability	13,555	43,078,530.27	15,693,383.96	58,771,914.23
Perm. Total Disability	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
**Death	142	1,310,637.94	104,731.02	1,415,368.96
OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES	3,245	958,360.26	507,138.41	1,465,498.67
*Temp. Total Disability	3,035	89,040.52	155,243.18	244,283.70
Temp. Partial Disability	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Perm. Partial Disability	206	849,028.50	351,895.23	1,200,923.73
Perm. Total Disability	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
**Death	4	20,291.24	0.00	20,291.24
Records Unknown	4,601	463,687.93	252,992.27	716,680.20

*Includes all cases where medical expense was incurred.
**Includes burial expenses.

TABLE 5
1978 COST BY TYPE OF DISABILITY OF ALL INCIDENCES
(Revised to July 1, 1982)

TYPE	NUMBER OF INCIDENCES	COMPENSATION	MEDICAL	TOTAL
ACCIDENTAL INJURIES	132,553	$54,365,706.03	$28,042,543.95	$82,408,249.98
*Temp. Total Disability	118,015	6,243,472.86	9,804,965.60	16,048,438.46
Temp. Partial Disability	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Perm. Partial Disability	14,418	47,338,417.79	18,122,719.01	65,461,136.80
Perm. Total Disability	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
**Death	120	783,815.38	114,859.34	898,674.72
OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES	5,240	1,031,332.85	507,450.14	1,538,782.99
*Temp. Total Disability	5,037	142,011.90	336,501.25	478,513.15
Temp. Partial Disability	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Perm. Partial Disability	175	686,144.04	144,235.55	830,379.59
Perm. Total Disability	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
**Death	28	203,176.91	26,713.34	229,890.25
Records Unknown	4,911	644,215.77	288,517.24	932,733.01

*Includes all cases where medical expense was incurred.
**Includes burial expenses.

TABLE 6
1979 COST BY TYPE OF DISABILITY OF ALL INCIDENCES
(Revised to July 1, 1982)

TYPE	NUMBER OF INCIDENCES	COMPENSATION	MEDICAL	TOTAL
ACCIDENTAL INJURIES	147,343	$58,082,348.79	$32,249,556.56	$90,331,905.35
*Temp. Total Disability	132,440	6,614,109.50	11,621,543.07	18,235,652.57
Temp. Partial Disability	4	1,350.00	651.40	2,001.40
Perm. Partial Disability	14,783	50,963,615.38	20,531,970.31	71,495,585.69
Perm. Total Disability	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
**Death	116	503,273.91	95,391.78	598,665.69
OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES	6,421	1,081,370.22	629,808.28	1,711,178.50
*Temp. Total Disability	6,183	151,673.68	418,626.65	570,300.33
Temp. Partial Disability	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Perm. Partial Disability	221	857,529.87	211,169.63	1,068,699.50
Perm. Total Disability	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
**Death	17	72,166.67	12.00	72,178.67
Records Unknown	4,332	328,404.97	163,137.42	491,542.39

*Includes all cases where medical expense was incurred.
**Includes burial expenses.

TABLE 7
1980 COST BY TYPE OF DISABILITY OF ALL INCIDENCES
(Revised to July 1, 1982)

TYPE	NUMBER OF INCIDENCES	COMPENSATION	MEDICAL	TOTAL
ACCIDENTAL INJURIES	123,451	$43,454,620.09	$26,270,814.17	$69,725,434.26
*Temp. Total Disability	111,705	5,945,959.37	11,057,611.82	17,003,571.19
Temp. Partial Disability	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Perm. Partial Disability	11,655	37,283,089.03	15,145,807.46	52,429,896.49
Perm. Total Disability	3	91,151.17	1,767.41	92,918.58
**Death	88	134,420.52	64,627.48	199,048.00
OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES	5,817	656,844.26	575,083.76	1,231,928.02
*Temp. Total Disability	5,671	168,581.65	439,509.60	608,091.25
Temp. Partial Disability	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Perm. Partial Disability	132	422,112.98	135,574.16	557,687.14
Perm. Total Disability	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
**Death	14	66,149.63	0.00	66,149.63
Records Unknown	3,294	99,880.61	68,553.14	168,433.75

*Includes all cases where medical expense was incurred.
**Includes burial expenses.

PART II

WORK INJURY ANALYSIS

TABLE 1: ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES BY SEVERITY FOR 1981

INDUSTRY	FATALITIES	DISABLING CASES	MEDICAL TREATMENT AND FIRST AID	OTHERS	TOTAL
Agriculture	2	329	316	18	665
Mining	2	235	579	18	834
Contract Construction	20	2,448	2,881	139	5,488
Manufacturing	10	10,475	14,561	783	25,829
Transportation	22	3,566	2,662	292	6,542
Trade	21	7,399	9,541	636	17,597
Finance, Insurance Real Estate	3	491	580	36	1,110
Services	19	5,892	5,798	495	12,204
Government	10	2,107	1,748	92	3,957
Others	0	57	280	145	482
Total	109	32,999	38,946	2,654	74,708

TABLE 2: ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES BY TYPE FOR 1981[1]

INDUSTRY	A–T	B–T	C–T	D–T	E–T	F–T	G–T	H–T	OTHERS	UNCLASSIFIED	TOTAL
Agriculture	258	115	65	72	6	35	1	9	85	19	665
Mining	301	99	76	73	47	85	1	12	120	20	834
Contract Const.	1,761	961	311	690	137	186	21	66	1,177	178	5,488
Manufacturing	9,332	2,599	3,222	4,100	639	996	49	129	3,810	953	25,829
Transportation	1,799	1,127	497	1,123	72	215	19	429	1,000	261	6,542
Trade	6,503	2,655	1,415	2,770	889	493	22	229	2,010	611	17,597
Fin. Ins. Rl.Est.	318	300	90	128	25	50	2	31	122	44	1,110
Services	3,675	2,478	744	2,494	306	637	30	152	1,230	458	12,204
Government	1,164	850	254	548	75	225	11	221	503	106	3,957
Others	42	23	7	18	2	4	0	2	12	372	482
Total	25,153	11,207	6,681	12,016	2,198	2,926	156	1,280	10,069	3,022	74,708

1/ The Accident type classification identifies the event which directly resulted in injury:

A–T Struck against or by
B–T Fall or slip
C–T Caught in, under or between
D–T Overexertion or strain
E–T Temperature extremes
F–T Inhalation, ingestion, absorption
G–T Electric Current
H–T Motor vehicle accident

TABLE 3: ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES BY SOURCE FOR 1981[1]

INDUSTRY	A–S	B–S	C–S	D–S	E–S	F–S	G–S	H–S	I–S	OTHER	UNCLASSIFIED	TOTAL
Agriculture	42	75	35	91	17	49	43	71	41	201	0	665
Mining	40	68	51	74	57	50	32	182	11	269	0	834
Contract Const.	176	479	303	766	200	205	170	1,350	274	1,565	0	5,488
Manufacturing	2,690	2,087	1,522	1,987	1,036	1,214	2,398	5,313	970	6,612	0	25,829
Transp.	102	245	546	949	115	1,195	818	692	175	1,705	0	6,542
Trade	1,222	1,576	842	2,154	642	1,201	2,243	2,166	536	5,015	0	17,597
Fin. Ins. Rl. Est.	68	67	63	270	40	74	75	101	19	333	0	1,110
Services	401	508	731	2,215	444	536	794	789	135	5,651	0	12,204
Government	73	215	294	755	90	508	184	328	79	1,431	0	3,957
Others	6	8	7	19	3	14	10	15	7	30	363	482
Total	4,820	5,328	4,394	9,280	2,644	5,046	6,767	11,007	2,247	22,812	363	74,708

1/ The source of injury classification identifies object, substance, exposure or bodily motion which directly produced or inflicted the injury:

A–S Machines
B–S Hand Tools
C–S Bodily Motion
D–S Working Surfaces
E–S Chemicals, Heat, Heating Equip.
F–S Vehicle
G–S Boxes, Barrels, Containers, Packages (Empty or full)
H–S Metal Items
I–S Wood Items

TABLE 4: ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES BY NATURE FOR 1981[1]

INDUSTRY	A–N	B–N	C–N	D–N	E–N	F–N	G–N	H–N	OTHER INJURY	OTHER ILLNESS	UNCLASSIFIED	TOTAL
Agriculture	5	174	169	74	76	5	27	52	23	5	55	665
Mining	7	194	138	145	69	44	73	66	26	4	68	834
Contract Const.	27	1,428	1,077	551	571	143	127	844	192	41	487	5,488
Manufacturing	194	7,287	6,140	3,981	1,717	643	701	2,251	664	248	2,003	25,829
Transportation	18	2,463	871	976	549	64	157	376	293	67	708	6,542
Trade	107	5,041	4,265	2,361	1,228	887	301	1,095	510	114	1,688	17,597
Fin. Ins. Rl. Est.	7	345	203	154	113	24	33	51	54	9	117	1,110
Services	30	4,509	1,817	1,500	980	316	315	629	545	169	1,394	12,204
Government	12	1,443	567	515	344	72	206	203	176	31	388	3,957
Others	0	33	27	13	12	3	3	7	1	1	382	482
Total	407	22,917	15,274	10,270	5,659	2,201	1,943	5,574	2,484	689	7,290	74,708

1/ The nature of injury classification identifies the injury in terms of its principal physical characteristics:

A–N Amputation or Encleation
B–N Strain, Sprain, Dislocation or Hernia
C–N Cut, Laceration, Puncture
D–N Contusion, Crushing, Bruise
E–N Fracture
F–N Burn or Scald
G–N Dermatitis, Poisoning, Pneumoconiosis, Radiation Effects
H–N Scratches, Abrasions

TABLE 5: ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES BY AFFECTED PART FOR 1981[1]

INDUSTRY	A–P	B–P	C–P	D–P	E–P	F–P	G–P	OTHER	UNCLASSIFIED	TOTAL
Agriculture	50	51	95	102	58	84	155	53	17	665
Mining	59	77	98	125	69	94	182	115	15	834
Contract Const.	351	924	754	699	449	682	1,118	384	127	5,488
Manufacturing	1,328	2,377	4,731	6,152	2,005	3,380	3,936	1,368	552	25,829
Transp.	492	376	766	632	669	1,160	1,465	764	218	6,542
Trade	1,061	1,219	2,891	3,599	1,415	2,544	3,084	1,293	491	17,597
Fin. Ins. Rl. Est.	73	62	153	165	97	136	243	148	33	1,110
Services	804	575	1,697	1,512	1,140	2,281	2,230	1,418	547	12,204
Government	281	193	528	388	386	580	895	631	75	3,957
Others	10	5	12	20	14	22	15	16	368	482
Total	4,509	5,859	11,725	13,394	6,302	10,963	13,323	6,190	2,443	74,708

1/ The classification identifies the part of body directly affected:

A–P Head, Neck
B–P Eye(s)
C–P Upper Extremities
D–P Finger(s)
E–P Trunk
F–P Back
G–P Lower Extremities

TABLE 6A
COST DATA BY INJURY CATEGORY FOR 1981

TYPE OF INJURY[1]	NUMBER OF CASES	COMPENSATION	MEDICAL	TOTAL
TOTAL	74,708	$18,795,620.72	$14,152,152.22	$32,947,772.94
A–T	25,153	4,421,148.40	3,863,582.98	8,284,731.38
B–T	11,206	4,443,304.73	2,822,987.03	7,266,291.76
C–T	6,681	2,376,984.29	1,417,045.66	3,794,029.95
D–T	12,016	3,505,228.98	3,006,406.25	6,511,635.23
E–T	2,198	314,815.50	376,531.94	691,347.44
F–T	2,926	167,718.05	287,885.49	455,603.54
G–T	156	25,840.34	27,639.78	53,480.12
H–T	1,280	656,496.94	446,288.86	1,102,785.80
Other	13,092	2,884,083.49	1,903,784.23	4,787,867.72

1/ See Table 2 for Type of Injury Classification.

TABLE 6B
COST DATA BY INJURY CATEGORY FOR 1981

SOURCE OF INJURY[1]	NUMBER OF CASES	COMPENSATION	MEDICAL	TOTAL
TOTAL	74,708	$18,795,620.72	$14,152,152.22	$32,947,772.94
A–S	4,820	1,791,162.73	1,126,088.15	2,917,250.88
B–S	5,328	885,719.63	816,154.12	1,701,873.75
C–S	4,394	1,249,941.75	998,171.61	2,248,113.36
D–S	9,280	3,838,608.18	2,370,044.78	6,208,652.96
E–S	2,644	265,051.45	348,583.65	613,635.10
F–S	5,046	1,731,748.89	1,228,397.43	2,960,146.32
G–S	6,767	1,605,039.21	1,374,528,46	2,979,567.67
H–S	11,007	1,993,797.63	1,712,087.38	3,705,885.01
I–S	2,247	514,181.94	425,058.23	939,240.17
Other	23,175	4,920,369.31	3,753,038.41	8,673,407.72

1/ See Table 3 for Source of Injury Classification.

TABLE 6C
COST DATA BY INJURY CATEGORY FOR 1981

NATURE OF INJURY[1]	NUMBER OF CASES	COMPENSATION	MEDICAL	TOTAL
TOTAL	74,708	$18,795,620.72	$14,152,152.22	$32,947,772.94
A–N	407	719,248.61	278,295.78	997,544.39
B–N	22,917	6,766,341.05	5,503,548.45	12,269,889.50
C–N	15,274	2,112,006.01	2,166,714.20	4,278,720.21
D–N	10,270	1,632,595.04	1,398,277.00	3,030,872.04
E–N	5,659	3,549,560.36	1,837,327.53	5,386,887.89
F–N	2,201	314,542.11	380,137.85	694,679.96
G–N	1,943	93,143.29	195,013.91	288,157.20
H–N	5,574	241,355.79	385,359.04	626,714.83
Other	10,463	3,366,828.46	2,007,478.46	5,374,306.92

1/ See Table 4 for Nature of Injury Classification.

TABLE 6D
COST DATA BY INJURY CATEGORY FOR 1981

BODY PART[1]	NUMBER OF CASES	COMPENSATION	MEDICAL	TOTAL
TOTAL	74,708	$18,795,620.72	$14,152,152.22	$32,947,772.94
A–P	4,509	725,316.40	843,178.22	1,568,494.62
B–P	5,859	197,945.23	389,290.34	587,235.57
C–P	11,725	2,524,397.11	1,685,437.74	4,209,834.85
D–P	13,394	3,106,095.87	2,087,491.17	5,193,587.04
E–P	6,302	2,039,629.92	1,997,458.77	4,037,088.69
F–P	10,963	3,548,267.48	2,579,880.86	6,128,148.34
G–P	13,323	3,797,017.78	2,782,456.14	6,579,473.92
Other	8,633	2,856,950.93	1,786,958.98	4,643,909.91

1/ See Table 5 for Part of Body Classification.

TABLE 7
TYPE OF INJURY BY TYPE FOR 1981

TYPE OF CASE[1]	A–T	B–T	C–T	D–T	E–T	F–T	G–T	H–T	OTHER	UNCLASSIFIED	TOTAL
Temporary Total	23,492	10,293	5,895	11,010	2,072	2,848	140	1,127	9,602	1,013	67,492
Permanent Partial	1,566	809	769	470	111	38	5	101	266	318	4,453
Fatalities	25	14	4	1	2	5	8	27	15	8	109
Others	70	90	13	535	13	35	3	25	187	1,683	2,654
Total	25,153	11,206	6,681	12,016	2,198	2,926	156	1,280	10,070	3,022	74,708

1/ See Table 2 for Type of Injury Classification.

TABLE 8
SOURCE OF INJURY BY TYPE FOR 1981

SOURCE OF INJURY[1]	A–S	B–S	C–S	D–S	E–S	F–S	G–S	H–S	I–S	OTHER	UNCLASSIFIED	TOTAL
Temporary Total	4,225	4,944	4,062	8,510	2,534	4,602	6,201	10,351	2,103	19,960	0	67,492
Permanent Partial	575	360	192	679	84	361	320	565	117	976	224	4,453
Fatalities	1	0	1	13	4	32	1	18	0	39	0	109
Others	19	24	139	78	22	51	245	73	27	1,837	139	2,654
Total	4,820	5,328	4,394	9,280	2,644	5,046	6,767	11,007	2,247	22,812	363	74,708

1/ See Table 3 for Source of Injury Classification.

TABLE 9
NATURE OF INJURY BY TYPE FOR 1981

NATURE OF INJURY[1]	A–N	B–N	C–N	D–N	E–N	F–N	G–N	H–N	OTHER INJURY	OTHER ILLNESS	UNCLASSIFIED	TOTAL
Temporary Total	203	21,212	14,433	9,829	4,501	2,075	1,896	5,513	2,274	593	4,963	67,492
Permanent Partial	203	999	798	393	1,114	115	14	47	135	30	605	4,453
Fatalities	0	0	14	5	5	2	4	0	44	13	22	109
Others	1	706	29	43	39	9	29	14	31	53	1,700	2,654
Total	407	22,917	15,274	10,270	5,659	2,201	1,943	5,574	2,484	689	7,290	74,708

1/ See Table 4 for Nature of Injury Classification.

TABLE 10
PART OF BODY AFFECTED BY TYPE FOR 1981

PART OF BODY[1]	A–P	B–P	C–P	D–P	E–P	F–P	G–P	OTHER	UNCLASSIFIED	TOTAL
Temporary Total	3,909	5,814	11,076	12,126	5,840	10,060	12,493	5,629	545	67,492
Permanent Partial	536	33	562	1,236	242	488	725	346	285	4,453
Fatalities	17	0	0	0	6	0	0	82	4	109
Others	47	12	87	32	214	415	105	133	1,609	2,654
Total	4,509	5,859	11,725	13,394	6,302	10,963	13,323	6,190	2,443	74,708

1/ See Table 5 for Part of Body Classification.

TABLE 11
COST BY TYPE OF DISABILITY BY COUNTY FOR 1981

County	Temporary Total	Permanent Partial	Fatalities	Other
Adair	$ 84,932.48	$ 26,174.52	$ 0	$ 0
Andrew	8,790.66	1,223.85	0	0
Atchison	47,632.75	19,773.33	0	0
Audrain	82,019.85	92,023.76	0	470.35
Barry	58,017.19	106,956.09	0	0
Barton	39,533.90	9,502.99	0	0
Bates	61,172.08	65,518.27	0	0
Benton	7,733.03	4,231.52	0	0
Bollinger	4,945.38	20,062.07	0	0
Boone	283,808.73	220,517.00	0	1,353.52
Buchanan	421,720.23	409,364.37	0	793.86
Butler	92,891.02	51,487.25	0	0
Caldwell	9,974.81	24,723.23	0	0
Callaway	89,615.98	94,164.29	0	347.14
Camden	66,048.31	63,034.10	29,000.00	0
Cape Girardeau	145,542.68	128,250.16	760.85	728.12
Carroll	25,126.70	38,888.07	0	0
Carter	22,832.04	13,822.00	0	0
Cass	46,913.82	110,100.69	0	0
Cedar	31,106.90	13,876.37	0	2,728.67
Chariton	17,212.24	40,655.51	3,483.48	0
Christian	30,127.88	43,174.46	0	0
Clark	19,565.17	0	0	0
Clay	421,342.26	744,902.02	0	1,768.61
Clinton	24,020.11	9,070.92	0	0
Cole	135,920.66	104,478.39	0	596.14
Cooper	41,521.16	24,693.76	0	50.00
Crawford	20,380.74	31,256.06	0	455.99
Dade	4,244.81	7,112.10	0	0
Dallas	10,426.27	16,851.35	0	0
Daviess	8,897.54	4,891.40	0	0
DeKalb	2,794.66	0	0	0
Dent	36,154.99	19,258.62	0	0
Douglas	14,843.89	2,330.52	0	25.00
Dunklin	92,040.86	91,331.54	0	2,131.89
Franklin	261,639.55	116,654.13	0	5,582.51
Gasconade	37,954.18	32,929.26	2,000.00	0
Gentry	16,858.13	15,268.05	0	0
Greene	547,175.58	550,268.59	0	2,540.00
Grundy	22,537.96	78,479.56	0	0
Harrison	24,014.07	26,972.41	0	0
Henry	52,941.91	69,407.39	0	0
Hickory	6,483.77	15,012.62	0	0
Holt	18,448.09	24,627.17	0	0
Howard	19,660.00	21,834.89	0	0
Howell	77,260.48	108,162.26	0	2,000.00
Iron	34,449.88	35,887.88	0	0
Jackson	2,574,555.74	3,952,200.34	7,807.70	8,890.87
Jasper	333,702.81	379,728.45	2,000.00	314.26
Jefferson	274,089.71	86,378.76	19,250.00	152.00
Johnson	34,088.62	58,263.47	0	0
Knox	9,484.46	6,165.32	0	0
Laclede	67,303.79	52,430.24	0	0
Lafayette	67,397.14	119,660.93	0	0
Lawrence	57,293.35	74,556.93	0	0
Lewis	11,361.25	16,751.35	0	0
Lincoln	41,929.80	31,606.79	0	0
Linn	27,410.00	35,555.09	0	0
Livingston	$ 33,058.57	$ 36,010.37	$ 0	$ 0
McDonald	40,948.23	91,090.44	0	0
Macon	46,604.84	11,123.91	0	0
Madison	27,246.91	39,784.46	0	0
Maries	5,525.77	65,257.37	0	0
Marion	88,409.93	42,759.30	2,000.00	0
Mercer	4,230.02	0	0	0
Miller	32,022.62	34,449.40	0	0
Mississippi	25,701.63	19,461.65	0	318.40
Moniteau	13,488.00	11,357.46	0	0
Monroe	31,925.91	11,544.90	0	93.72
Montgomery	14,474.77	19,301.91	0	0
Morgan	10,562.88	11,696.09	0	0
New Madrid	112,233.36	122.986.43	0	430.16
Newton	99,962.76	135,125.10	0	0
Nodaway	44,053.41	28,271.93	2,000.00	0
Oregon	12,240.23	7,141.87	0	0
Osage	14,871.43	14,401.54	0	48.95
Ozark	4,944.85	12,296.90	0	0
Pemiscott	41,927.90	65,157.75	0	0
Perry	44,571.68	15,022.23	0	0
Pettis	89,218.44	157,770.16	0	35.00
Phelps	59,838.77	54,861.76	0	0
Pike	51,462.41	16,149.28	0	0
Platte	97,899.41	104,252.93	0	155.00
Polk	15,647.75	21,406.34	0	0
Pulaski	29,801.59	53,872.26	0	40.00
Putnam	4,871.69	0	0	0
Ralls	2,765.28	3,964.55	36,486.04	0
Randolph	105,039.53	196,361.41	0	0
Ray	23,306.98	8,854.60	0	0
Reynolds	54,153.15	11,650.30	0	1,517.66
Ripley	6,801.62	13,093.90	0	0
St. Charles	293,182.81	161.127.10	1,949.80	232.36
St. Clair	9,227.63	19,874.80	0	0
Ste. Genevieve	36,207.02	38,661.34	2,000.00	0
St. Francois	126,524.95	78,340.07	0	50.00
St. Louis City	1,402,779.75	1,591.792.36	55,382.79	12,289.14
St. Louis County	3,335,175.06	3,239,005.63	30,591.44	3,371.32
Saline	182,339.70	200,176.43	0	1,718.35
Schuyler	5,830.04	0	0	719.30
Scotland	15,497.00	2,999.95	0	0
Scott	106,623.82	86,809.40	0	1,109.26
Shannon	7,302.33	18,571.40	0	0
Shelby	18,064.56	0	0	0
Stoddard	58,335.19	105,802.95	0	265.00
Stone	21,997.82	13,314.83	0	0
Sullivan	13,615.99	23,498.92	0	0
Taney	41,348.14	42,728.58	0	0
Texas	57,913.65	55,311.44	0	0
Vernon	78,265.73	25,572.72	0	100.00
Warren	50,126.17	53,971.14	0	0
Washington	40,289.20	14,450.42	0	0
Wayne	13,274.49	2,041.61	0	0
Webster	23,754.75	16,931.46	0	50.00
Worth	3,163.83	808.28	0	0
Wright	28,987.67	25,200.53	0	0
Out-of-State	804,447.71	1,573,145.62	50,338.70	68,152.19

TABLE 12
COST BY INDUSTRY AND TYPE OF DISABILITY FOR 1981

INDUSTRY	COMPENSATION	MEDICAL	TOTAL
Agriculture	$ 179,350.78	$ 138,899.89	$ 318,250.67
TT	71,071.66	96,753.84	167,825.50
PP	100,545.64	42,146.05	142,691.69
Other	7,733.48	0.00	7,733.48
Mining	122,906.50	154,254.27	277,160.77
TT	54,822.49	120,105.18	174,927.67
PP	68,084.01	33,974.09	102,058.10
Other	0.00	175.00	175.00
Contract Const.	1,767,858.80	1,320,259.30	3,088,118.10
TT	561,826.22	786,500.50	1,348,326.72
PP	1,166,182.81	514,314.40	1,680,497.21
Other	39,849.77	19,444.40	59,294.17
Manufacturing	6,294,507.26	4,515,834.45	10,810,341.71
TT	2,035,895.29	2,755,868.94	4,791,764.23
PP	4,165,141.18	1,752,194.32	5,917,335.50
Other	93,470.79	7,771.19	101,241.98
Transportation	2,037,451.96	1,431,268.30	3,468,720.26
TT	839,540.62	981,665.95	1,821,206.57
PP	1,159,691.77	446,774.23	1,606,466.00
Other	38,219.57	2,828.12	41,047.69
Trade	3,678,102.79	3,106,974.48	6,785,077.27
TT	1,162,751.14	2,015,253.57	3,178,004.71
PP	2,502,722.00	1,085,559.14	3,588,281.14
Other	12,629,65	6,161.77	18,791.42
Fin., Ins. Rl. Est.	$ 317,584.85	$ 313,584.64	$ 631,169.49
TT	78,558.79	184,373.70	262,932.49
PP	219,754.63	129,160.94	348,915.57
Other	19,271.43	50.00	19,321.43
Services	2,697,334.25	2,287,273.82	4,984,608.07
TT	982,490.81	1,576,207.60	2,558,698.41
PP	1,679,254.41	698,286.95	2,377,541.36
Other	35,589.03	12,779.27	48,368.30
Government	830,505.21	558,406.26	1,388,911.47
TT	340,871.05	407,769.77	748,640.82
PP	486,398.59	149,410.69	635,809.28
Other	3,235.57	1,225.80	4,461.37
All Others	870,018.32	325,396.81	1,195,415.13
TT	53,085.22	86,567.04	139,652.26
PP	768,302.00	221,220.09	989,522.09
Other	48,631.10	17,609.68	66,240.78
Grand Total	18,795.620.72	14,152,152.22	32,947,772.94
TT	6,180,913.29	9,011,066.09	15,191,979.38
PP	12,316,077.04	5,073,040.90	17,389,117.94
Other	298,630.39	68,045.23	366,675.62

TT - Temporary Total
PP - Permanent Partial
Other - Temporary Partial, Permanent Total, Fatalities, and records unknown.

DIVISION OF LABOR STANDARDS

The Division of Industrial Inspection was created by an act of the Legislature in 1879 and was known as the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Functions of the department at the time of its creation were the gathering and assembling of statistical information relating to all branches of labor in the state, especially in their relation to commercial, industrial, social, educational, and sanitary conditions of the laboring classes and to the permanent prosperity of the productive industries of the state.

By an act of the Legislature of 1882, the name of the department was changed to Bureau of Labor Statistics and Inspection of Factories, Mines and Workshops, and its functions were broadened. The State Legislature by an amended act in 1907 changed the name of the department, and it was known again as the Bureau of Labor Statistics, continuing under that title until 1927, when its name was changed by the Legislature to the Department of Labor and Industrial Inspection.

Under the authority of Senate Bill No. 246, the Sixty-third General Assembly in 1945 created the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, administered by the Industrial Commission of Missouri, and within the new department created, among four, the Division of Industrial Inspection.

REORGANIZATION

The Division of Labor Standards was created by the Reorganization Act of 1974 by combining the Division of Industrial Inspection, Mine Inspection and the Prevailing Wage Section.

The administrative officer of the division is the director who reports directly to the Director of the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations.

The division director, with his administrative support personnel, performs the business and accounting for all receipts and expenditures of all funds allocated to the division, purchase of equipment and supplies, processing of vouchers for payment, payment of salaries, expense accounts and invoices, budget preparation and management, collection of fees, issuance of theatrical booking agency licenses, personnel management, including selection and training, provides assistance to the public relating to wages, hours and dismissal rights and compiles and coordinates reports and statistics in support of the operations section. The operations sections are the Inspection Section and Prevailing Wage Section.

INSPECTION SECTION

Among the duties assigned the Inspection Section are: (1) Enforcement of the provisions of the State Child Labor Laws, Chapter 294, RSMo, 1978; (2) Investigation of all accidents serious enough to require physical rehabilitation, and recommendations of safety equipment and procedures to the employers of the injured employees, Section 291.140, RSMo,

1978; (3) Inspection and licensing of theatrical booking agencies, Chapter 289, RSMo, 1978; (4) Wages, hours, and dismissal rights, Chapter 290, RSMo, 1978; (5) Inspection of Missouri Mines and Caves, Chapter 293, RSMo, 1978.

Indicated are the number of inspections and investigations conducted during Fiscal Year 1982:

Child Labor Inspections	14,533
Child Labor Violations	340
Serious Accident Investigations	505
Death Investigations	58
Theatrical Booking Agency Inspections	37
Licensed Theatrical Booking Agencies	25

There were 25 licensed theatrical booking agencies operating in the State of Missouri during fiscal year 1982.

As a result of checks for compliance with the Missouri Child Labor statutes, 340 violations were discovered and rectified.

MINERAL PRODUCTION

Mineral production in Missouri the last year was not the bright picture presented for many years. Coal, lead, and zinc are the only minerals that did not show a decrease in production. A strike in 1980 had already lowered production in 1980.

Asarco has its underground development nearly completed. The plan is to finish the mill and other buildings and let the mine flood. They will go into production at a later date. St. Joe Mine No. 35 near Viburnum, should go into production sometime in 1983.

Missouri has one of the best safety records in the United States. We enjoyed another good year in the accident frequency rate. However, there were two fatalities.

At this time the mining picture in Missouri does not look favorable for a quick turn around. However, we have some good companies and a lot of fine minerals which will be here and ready to go when the economy does get better.

MISSOURI MINERAL PRODUCTION FISCAL YEAR 1982

KIND OF MINE	TONS PRODUCED FY 1981	TONS PRODUCED FY 1982
Clay	887,639	816,118
Coal	4,623,130	5,471,155
*Copper	19,302	13,448
**Iron	1,554,612	1,553,513
*Lead	611,639	656,645
*Zinc	114,512	118,041
+Granite (Felsite)	233,348	124,781
Shale	1,024,042	916,582
Silica Sand	1,112,040	1,083,175

+Cubic Feet
*Concentrates
**Pellets

CLAY FISCAL YEAR 1982

Clay production in Missouri showed a decrease of 71,521 tons compared to FY 1981.

LEADING CLAY PRODUCERS FOR FY 1982

A.P. Green Refractories	180,797
Harbison-Walker Refractories	145,398
Southern Clay Co.	94,006
River Cement Co.	53,774

OPERATOR	TONNAGE	FATAL ACCIDENTS
Allied Chemical Corp.	48,271	0
Alsey Refractories	19,233	0
C.E. Refractories	26,544	0
Churovich Clay Co.	3,675	0
Arthur Dillon	1,230	0
Joe Gilliam Mining Co.	12,686	0
A.P. Green Refractories	180,797	0
Harbison-Walker Refractories	145,398	0
Elton Hensley Mining Co.	16,704	0
Johnson Clay Co.	15,790	0
Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp.	19,590	0
Kasten Clay Products	12,333	0
Langenberg Mining Co.	20,141	0
River Cement Co.	53,774	0
Southern Clay Co.	94,006	0
A.D. Willis and Son	9,203	0
Mantle Mining Co.	52,336	0
Lowes Southern Clay Co.	68,183	0
Deeker Mining Co.	16,225	0

10 YEAR PRODUCTION RECORD

YEAR	TONS
1973	1,217,324
1974	1,780,114
1975	1,388,155
1976	1,343,916
1977	1,201,373
1978	1,158,215
1979	1,133,541
1980	1,326,280
1981	887,639
1982	816,118

COAL FISCAL YEAR 1982

Coal production in FY 1982 showed an increase of 455,824 tons compared to FY 81.

LEADING COAL PRODUCERS FOR FY 1982

Pittsburgh & Midway Coal Co. (Midway Mine) . . . 1,464,179
Peabody Coal Co. (Power Mine) 934,032
N.E.M.O. Coal Co. 737,747

OPERATORS	TONNAGE	FATAL ACCIDENTS
Associated Electric Corp.	725,359	0
Bills Coal Co.	194,562	0
Coal Creek Fuel Co.	9,015	0
Holiday Coal Co.	26,810	0
Howard County Coal Co.	63,441	0
Mexico Coal Co.	2,449	0
Midwestern Mining & Reclamation	250,950	0
Missouri Mining Co.	138,414	0
N.E.M.O. Coal Co.	737,747	0
Peabody Coal Co. (Power mine)	934,032	0
Pittsburgh & Midway Coal Co. (Empire Mine)	493,024	0
Pittsburgh & Midway Coal Co. (Midway Mine)	1,464,179	0
Universal Coal & Energy Co.	353,927	0
Wyoming Fuel Co.	77,246	0

10 YEAR PRODUCTION RECORD

YEAR	TONS
1973	4,654,903
1974	4,572,466
1975	5,669,671
1976	5,985,794
1977	6,647,358
1978	5,511,794
1979	6,850,223
1980	5,904,795
1981	4,623,130
1982	5,471,155

PRODUCTION BY COUNTY

COUNTY	TONS	FATAL ACCIDENTS
Audrain	79,695	0
Bates	1,464,179	0
Henry	934,032	0
Howard	444,178	0
Jasper	493,024	0
Putnam	138,414	0
Randolph	1,472,121	0
Vernon	445,512	0

IRON
FISCAL YEAR 1982

Iron showed a decrease of 1,099 tons for FY 1982 compared to 1981.

OPERATORS	TONNAGE	FATAL ACCIDENTS
Pea Ridge Iron Ore Co.	1,553,513	0

10 YEAR PRODUCTION RECORD

YEAR	TONS
1973	2,774,867
1974	1,936,627
1975	2,436,888
1976	2,472,244
1977	2,104,448
1978	1,359,836
1979	338,563
1980	1,570,013
1981	1,554,612
1982	1,553,513

LEAD - ZINC - COPPER
(Concentrates)
FISCAL YEAR 1982

Lead production in Missouri for FY 1982 showed an increase of 45,000 tons compared to 1981. Zinc showed an increase of 3,529 tons compared to 1981. Copper showed a decrease of 5,854 tons compared to 1981.

OPERATORS	LEAD	ZINC	COPPER	FATAL ACCIDENTS
St. Joe Mineral Corp.	280,252	40,201	7,935	1
Cominco American Incorp.	95,893	12,286	5,513	1
Amax Lead Co. of Mo.	171,052	47,513		0
Ozark Lead Co.	109,448	18,041		0

10 YEAR PRODUCTION RECORD

YEAR	LEAD TONS	ZINC TONS	COPPER TONS
1973	650,317	162,505	19,280
1974	774,879	171,697	19,295
1975	703,970	144,223	27,000
1976	710,889	153,809	19,284
1977	702,539	187,184	33,462
1978	702,673	123,828	21,620
1979	709,412	126,745	29,241
1980	768,690	129,855	30,315
1981	611,639	114,512	19,302
1982	656,645	118,041	13,448

SILICA SAND
FISCAL YEAR 1982

The FY 1982 production of Silica Sand showed a decrease of 28,865 tons compared to 1981.

OPERATORS	TONNAGE	FATAL ACCIDENTS
Martin Marietta	175,460	0
Master Brothers Silica Sand Co.	54,494	0
Pennsylvania Glass Sand Co.	454,170	0
UNIMIN	255,130	0
River Cement Co.	143,921	0

10 YEAR PRODUCTION RECORD

YEAR	TONS
1973	778,458
1974	1,048,605
1975	702,694
1976	945,877
1977	1,018,972
1978	1,327,453
1979	1,098,011
1980	1,127,920
1981	1,112,040
1982	1,083,175

SHALE
FISCAL YEAR 1982

Shale production for FY 1982 showed a decrease of 107,468 tons compared to 1981.

OPERATORS	TONNAGE	FATAL ACCIDENTS
The Carter-Waters Corp.	61,589	0
Columbia Brick and Tile Co.	3,928	0
Dundee Cement Co.	526,962	0
Missouri Portland Cement Co.	200,908	0
Midland Brick and Tile Co.	43,890	0
Ceramo Co., Inc.	10,243	0
Continental Cement Co.	69,062	0

10 YEAR PRODUCTION RECORD

YEAR	TONS
1973	1,092,964
1974	1,167,004
1975	1,051,050
1976	1,118,503
1977	1,219,402
1978	1,348,952
1979	1,415,073
1980	1,186,667
1981	1,024,042
1982	916,582

GRANITE
FISCAL YEAR 1982

OPERATORS	CUBIC FEET	FATAL ACCIDENTS
G.A.F. Corp.	124,781	0

FATAL ACCIDENTS IN MISSOURI MINES
FISCAL YEAR 1982

MINE	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION
St. Joe Minerals (Fletcher Mine)	Viburnum, MO	Development Driller Learner
NAME OF DECEASED	**AGE**	**DATE DECEASED**
Bobby Ray Farmer	40	March 23, 1982

DESCRIPTION OF ACCIDENT

Employee was struck by drill boom when loss of hydraulic fluid allowed boom to swing out of control.

MINE	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION
Cominco	Bixby, MO	Sump Attendant
NAME OF DECEASED	**AGE**	**DATE DECEASED**
Robert Lee Vaughan	55	August 10, 1981

DESCRIPTION OF ACCIDENT

Employee attempted to jump from elevator cage. Caught between cage and I-Beam.

CAVES

An Act of the 63rd General Assembly authorized and directed inspection of all caves held open to the public and to require every cave owner, operator or agent to provide necessary safety guard rails, bridges, ladders, entrances, platforms, walkways, safety barriers, rails, paths and other safety measures in and around any such caves before they may be opened to the public and to file complete and true map plans of caves.

It shall be the duty of the inspection section to inspect such caves at least once a year. The annual inspection fee will be thirty-five dollars ($35.00).

COUNTY	NAME OF CAVE	ADDRESS
Barry	Crystal Caverns	Cassville, MO
Camden	Ozark Caverns	Osage Beach, MO
	Bridal Cave	Camdenton, MO
Crawford	Onondago Cave	Leasburg, MO
Franklin	Fisher's Cave	Sullivan, MO
	Meramec Caverns	Stanton, MO
Greene	Crystal Cave	Springfield, MO
	Fantastic Caverns	Springfield, MO
McDonald	Ozark Wonder Cave	Noel, MO
	Bluff Dwellers Cave	Noel, MO
	Truitts Cave	Lanagan, MO
Marion	Cameron Cave	Hannibal, MO
	Mark Twain Cave	Hannibal, MO
Miller	Indian Burial Cave	Osage Beach, MO
Morgan	Jacob's Cave	Versailles, MO
St. Francois	Bonne Terre Cave	Bonne Terre, MO
Stone	Talking Rock	Silver Dollar City, MO
	Marvel Cave	Silver Dollar City, MO
Wayne	Rebel Cave	Silva, MO
Shannon	Round Springs	Round Springs, MO
Carter	Onyx Cave	Van Buren, MO
Miller	Fantasy World Caverns	Eldon, MO

MINE SAFETY TRAINING SECTION

The Mine Safety Training Section of the Missouri Division of Labor Standards continued its program of assistance in developing and promoting federal/state coordination and cooperation in improving the health and safety conditions in Missouri's mines, consistent with the intent of the federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977. This law affects all owners and/or operators in surface and underground mines.

The Mine Safety Training Section is composed of a Training Coordinator, five instructors, and one secretary. New Miner and Annual Refresher classes are held throughout the state. During the period July 1, 1981, to June 30, 1982, training was provided for 187 new miners and 2,578 experienced miners. This is a reduction from last year due to training required for surface mines being temporarily discontinued by Congressional action.

SERVICES

In addition to teaching these courses, the State Mine Safety Training Section provides a variety of other services to the mining industry. We will, upon request, discuss and interpret the Federal (MSHA) training laws for individual companies. When mining operations lack sufficient company safety rules and regulations, assistance is provided to the companies in writing adequate ones. Noise and dust surveys are provided when requested by the mining industry. Some of the smaller mining companies request the Mine Safety Training Section to conduct safety meetings. All this is free of charge and will be furnished upon request of the mining companies.

The Missouri Division of Labor Standards, Mine Safety Training Section believes one of its major assets is its availability to the state's mining industry. Many efforts have been made to contact all mine operators in Missouri.

MISSOURI SAFETY AND HEALTH CONSULTATION SERVICE

The Missouri Legislature created the Missouri Safety and Health Consultation Service effective July 1, 1979. This service is funded 90 percent by the federal government and 10 percent by the state government. The objective of this service is to provide professional expertise to the Missouri business community in the area of safety and health in the workplace at no cost to the employer in order to reduce costly accidents and illnesses.

This is strictly a confidential consultative activity with no fines or penalties.

UPON REQUEST

The service is available to all businesses in the state upon their request. The place of business cannot be visited without the invitation of the owner or duly authorized representative. This program is found in all fifty states and was mandated by the United States Congress. During the period July 1, 1981, to June 30, 1982, we received 274 requests for assistance, and performed 132 visits to the Missouri business community. In these 132 visits, we found 1,578 hazards and have made recommendations to the employers as to the most expedient and least expensive method of eliminating these hazards. These visits have provided a safer and more hazard free place of employment for 16,481 employees.

Based on statistics from our surrounding midwestern states, we anticipate receiving between 600 and 700 requests during FY 83. The number of requests should double for FY 84 and level off at approximately 1,600 to 2,000 per year.

PREVAILING WAGE SECTION

The Prevailing Wage Section was established for the purpose of administering and enforcing those Missouri statutes pertinent to the Prevailing Wage Law. The specific issues which lie with the responsibility of the Prevailing Wage Section include conducting wage surveys, wage inspections, issuing wage determinations, and publishing the Annual Wage Order. Additionally, this section is responsible for providing that information required by the Labor and Industrial Relations Commission for support of wage determination or wage orders and resolution of any objections against same.

Prevailing Wage surveys are conducted periodically each year to establish the governing wage rates for laborers, mechanics and other workers employed in the construction of public works. In addition, on-site inspections are performed to assure compliance with the prevailing wage scales. During the past two fiscal years, these inspections included:

FISCAL YEAR 1982

Total Determinations	2,120
Payrolls Inspected	2,508
Public Bodies Contacted	794
Violations	32
Wages and Penalties Collected	$90,031.87
Workers (Back Wages)	145

FISCAL YEAR 1981

Total Determinations	2,410
Payrolls Inspected	2,356
Public Bodies Contacted	821
Violations	59
Wages and Penalties Collected	$54,236.78
Workers (Back Wages)	276

PREVAILING WAGE SECTION
NUMBER OF WAGE DETERMINATIONS

STATE BOARD OF MEDIATION

The State Board of Mediation was created by an act of the General Assembly in 1947 through the enactment of Chapter 295. It is a tripartite board consisting of two members whom shall be employers of labor, or selected from an association representing employers of labor, and two members shall be individuals holding membership in some bona fide trade or labor union; the fifth member shall be a person who is neither an employee nor an employer of labor and who shall be chairman of the Board of Mediation. Three members, one employer member, one employee member and the neutral chairman constitute a quorum for conducting business.

The original statute was passed to create a Board to mediate labor disputes occurring in public utilities. The purpose of such mediation was to aid the utility employer and its union employees in their collective bargaining negotiations, when necessary, so that labor disputes in public utilities could be peacefully settled, without strikes or lockouts. If the Board's own direct efforts failed to settle the dispute, the Board was authorized to appoint a public hearing panel of three members to hear the dispute and to make a report and recommendations to the parties for settling the dispute. Recommendations, however, are not binding. Because of budgetary restraints, and Federal legislation which conflicts with certain sections of Chapter 295 (King Thompson Act), the board has done little in this area. Traditionally the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service has provided mediation services.

Effective October 13, 1967, the Board's powers were expanded by the legislature to cover resolution of issues of appropriateness of bargaining units and majority representative status amongst public employees. Under Chapter 105 "Meet and Confer" statute provides that public employers shall meet and confer for the purpose of discussing salaries and other conditions of employment. This is the area generating the majority of the board's activity.

The jurisdiction of the Board encompasses the entire state of Missouri and all its political subdivisions, 115 counties, all city and town municipalities, all school districts and 14 departments of state government. All the employees of the aforementioned governmental units, except police, deputy sheriffs, Missouri State highway patrolmen, Missouri National Guard and teachers, have the right to join and form labor organizations and, therefore, are involved with the State Board of Mediation to the extent that the appropriateness of bargaining units and majority representative status are resolved by the State Board.

The primary responsibility of the Board is to insure all parties an equitable and fair hearing in regard to an appropriate bargaining unit and that the majority representative status be resolved by just standards. Upon completion of the hearings, Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, a Decision is reached by the Board, after which time a secret-ballot election is conducted. The tally is then completed and the results certified. If there is voluntary recognition by the public employer many times certification from the state is not sought. Teacher unions are not certified by the Board of Mediation and are specifically exempt by law, as are police, National Guard, Highway Patrol and Deputy Sheriffs. The law prohibits strikes.

At this point in time there appears to be increased activity in the organizing of public employees at the state, county and municipal levels.

CASES ON APPEAL: FY 82

CASE NO.	PETITIONER	RESPONDENT	NO.	CLASSIFICATION
PC 90	Western Mo. Public Employees, Local 1812, Council 72	Jackson County	16	Jail employees
PC 106	I.B.E.W., Local 95	City of Monett	42	Hospital employees
PC 107	SEHE, Local 50			
77-008	IAFF, Local 1055	City of Columbia	60	Firefighters
77-027	St. Louis Police Officers Assn., Local No. 844	City of Des Peres	30	Police officers
77-029	I.B.E.W., Local No. 2	City of Cabool	12	Public works employees
78-004	Amalgamated Transit Union	Bi State Development Agency		
78-011	Professional Fire Fighters, Local 2681	City of Joplin	37	Firefighters
79-025	I.B.E.W. Local 753	City of Springfield	200	Clerical
PC 102	Golden Valley Registered Nurses	Golden Valley Memorial Hospital	30	Registered nurses
79-036	Professional Fire Fighters, Local 2706	City of Marshall	14	Firefighters
80-019	Industrial & Misc. Workers, Local 30 and Service Employees' International Union, No. 50	City of Perryville	26	Public works
81-015	Missouri National Education Assn.	Belton School District	24	Clerical

ELECTIONS: FY 82

CASE NO.	CASE TITLE	DATE CERT.	OUTCOME
80-043	Industrial & Miscellaneous Workers, Local 30, vs. City of Ladue, Missouri	07/21/81	Employer
81-017	International Association of Firefighters, Local 2743 vs. Claycomo Fire Department, Claycomo, Missouri	08/17/81	Union
80-041	Teamsters Local 610, Miscellaneous Drivers & Helpers Union vs. Parkway School District, Chesterfield, Missouri	09/09/81	Union
81-011	Service Employees' International Union, Local 50 vs. Webster County Road & Bridge, Marshfield, Missouri	09/16/81	Union
81-016	Employees of the Lincoln County Ambulance District vs. Lincoln Co. Ambulance District, Troy, Missouri	09/30/81	No Rep.
80-040	Laborer's International Union of North American Local 1132 vs. Park Hill R-5 School District, Kansas City, Missouri	10/19/81	Union
81-020	Miscellaneous Drivers, Helpers & Public Employees, Local 610 vs. St. Louis County Special School District, St. Louis County, Missouri	10/21/81	Union
81-005	Teamsters Local Union No. 245 vs. Laclede County Court, Lebanon, Missouri	10/22/81	Union
81-019	International Association of Fire Fighters Union Local 2001 vs. City of Webb City, Missouri	10/29/81	Union
81-025	Rock Community Professional Fire Fighters vs. Rock Community Fire Protection District, Arnold, Missouri	12/22/81	Union
81-007	Teamsters Local 610, Miscellaneous Drivers, Helpers, & Public Employees vs. Affton Fire Protection District	12/22/81	Union
81-027	Samuel M. Watson, Equipment Operator, Non Supervisory Employees, Street Department of the City of Kirkwood vs. City of Kirkwood, Missouri	12/22/81	No Rep.
81-003	Richmond Heights vs. Local 2665	01/19/82	
81-023	Service Employees International Union Local 69 vs. City of Independence, Missouri	01/22/82	
81-022	Teamsters, Local 574 vs. Poplar Bluff R-1 School District	02/23/82	Union
81-015	Missouri National Education Association vs. Belton School District	04/16/82	Union
82-006	Professional Firefighters of St. Louis County, Local 2665 vs. Spanish Lake Fire District	05/13/82	Union
81-030	Missouri Council 72 AFSCME, and Local 622, vs. State of Missouri Division of Health Chest Hospital, Mt. Vernon	05/18/82	Union
82-005	Independent School Employees Local 60 vs. Hazelwood School District	05/28/82	Union
81-010	Service Employees' International Union Local 50 vs. St. Louis Public Library	05/24/82	Union
81-026			
81-035	Miscellaneous Drivers, Helpers & Public Employees Local 610	05/21/82	Union
81-037	vs. St. Louis County Special School District		
81-039			
81-030	Missouri State Council 73 and Local union 622, AFSCME, AFL-CIO vs. Department of Social Services, Division of Health - Missouri State Chest Hospital	06/17/82	Union

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PRE-HEARING CONFERENCE: FY 82

CASE NO.	CASE TITLE	DATE	FOLLOWING
81-004 &	St. Louis County Unit Circuit Clerks vs. State of Mo.		Hearing
81-008	St. Charles County Unit Circuit Clerks vs. State of Mo.	07/16/81	
81-015	Missouri National Education Association vs. Belton School District, Belton, Missouri	07/27/81	Hearing
81-013	Industrial & Miscellaneous Workers, Local No. 30 vs. City of Festus, Missouri	09/17/81	Hearing

PRE-HEARING CONFERENCE: FY 82 (Continued)

81-019	International Association of Fire Fighters, Local 2001 vs. City of Webb City, Missouri	10/01/81	Election
81-023	Service Employees' International Union, Local 96 vs. City of Independence, Missouri	11/20/81	Election
81-028	Association of Probation & Parole Employees' a/w SEIU vs. Dept. of Corrections & Human Resources	12/16/81	Hearing
81-034	Service Employees' International Union, Local 96 vs. Jackson County, Missouri	12/21/81	Election
81-022	Teamsters, Local 574 vs. Poplar Bluff R-1 School District	01/12/82	Hearing
81-026 81-035 81-037 81-039	Miscellaneous Driver, Helpers & Public Employees Local 610 vs. St. Louis County Special School District	01/19/82	
81-030	Missouri Council 72 & Local 622, AFSCME, vs. State of Missouri, Division of Health, Department of Social Service	02/01/82	
81-028	Association of Probation & Parole, SEIU, 50 and AFSCME 72 vs. Jackson County, Missouri	03/25/82	

HEARINGS: FY 82

CASE NO.	CASE TITLE	DATE
81-007	Teamsters Local 610, Miscellaneous Drivers & Helpers Union vs. Affton Fire Protection District, Affton, Missouri	07/07/81
81-005	Teamsters Local 245 vs. Laclede County Court, Lebanon, Missouri	07/14/81
81-004	State of Missouri vs. 21st Judicial Circuit (Clerks)	08/19/81
81-015	Missouri National Education Assoc. vs. Belton School District	09/11/81
81-010	Service Employees International Union, Local 50 vs. St. Louis Public Library System	09/15/81
80-036	Ste. Genevieve Federation of Classified Employees, Local 4126, AFT-AFL-CIO vs. Ste. Genevieve School District R-II	11/24/81
81-029	International Association of Fire Fighters Local 2543, vs. City of Poplar Bluff	01/07/82
81-024	Miscellaneous Drivers, Helpers & Public Employees Local 610 vs. Riverview Gardens School District	01/20/82
81-023	Association of Probation & Parole Employees a/w SEIU, 50 vs. Department of Corrections and Human Resources	01/21/82
81-037 81-035 81-039 81-026	Miscellaneous Drivers, Helpers & Public Employees Local 610 vs. St. Louis County Special School District	01/27/82
81-030	Missouri Council 72 and Local 622, AFSCME, AFL-CIO vs. Department of Social Services, Missouri State Chest Hospital	03/16/82
81-040	St. Louis County Pplice Officers Union, 844, AFL-CIO vs. County of St. Louis	03/18/82
81-028	Association of Probation & Parole, SEIU, 50 and AFSCME 72 vs. Jackson County, Missouri	03/30/82
82-001	Professional Firefighters of Neosho Local 2861 vs. City of Neosho	05/03/82
81-024	Miscellaneous Drivers Helpers & Public Employees No. 610 vs. Riverview Gardens School District	05/27/82

PRE-ELECTION CONFERENCES: FY 82

CASE NO.	CASE TITLE	DATE
81-011	Service Employees' International Union, Local 50 vs. Webster County Road & Bridge Dept. Marshfield, Missouri	08/04/81
81-010	Service Employees International Union Local 50 vs. St. Louis Public Library System	04/06/82
81-030	Missouri Council 72 & Local 622 AFSCME, vs. State of Missouri Division of Health Chest Hospital	05/11/82
82-005	Independent School Employees Local 60 vs. Hazelwood School District	05/13/82

DECISIONS: FY 82

CASE NO.	CASE TITLE	DATE ISSUED
80-041	Teamsters Local 610, Miscellaneous Drivers & Helpers Union vs. Parkway School District, Chesterfield, Missouri	07/22/81 to an election
80-040	Laborers' International Union of North America, Local 1132 vs. Park Hill R-5 School District, Kansas City, Missouri	08/19/81 to an election
81-003	Professional Firefighters of St. Louis County, Local 2665, IAFF, AFL-CIO/CLC vs. Richmond Heights Fire Dept., Richmond Hts., Missouri	08/19/81 to an election
81-005	Teamsters Union, Local 245 vs. Laclede County Court, Lebanon, Mo.	09/03/81 to an election
81-007	Teamsters Local 610, Miscellaneous Drivers, Helpers & Public Employees vs. Affton Fire Protection District, Affton, Missouri	10/28/81 to an election
81-003	Professional Fire Fighters of St. Louis County, Local 2265 vs. Richmond Heights Fire Dept., Richmond Heights, Missouri	12/16/81 to an election
81-004 "B"	Missouri Association of Clerks & Miscellaneous Drivers, Helpers and Public Employees, Union No. 610 vs. 21st Judicial Circuit State of Missouri	01/04/82 pending result
81-015	Missouri National Education Association vs. Belton School District	02/82 to an election
81-010	Service Employees International Union Local 50 vs. St. Louis Public Library System	02/17/82 to an election
81-030	Missouri Council 72 and Local 622, AFSCME, AFL-CIO vs. Department of Social Services, Chest Hospital	05/09/82 to an election
80-036	Ste. Genevieve Federation of Classified Employees, Local 4126, AFT, AFL-CIO, vs. Ste. Genevieve School District R-II	06/25/82 to an election

GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT OF THE HANDICAPPED

Recognizing the need to provide employment opportunities for the disabled veterans of World War II, President Harry S. Truman created the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped in 1947. Just two years later the State of Missouri created the Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped (GCEH).

The Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped is an appointive body of twenty-six (26) volunteers. The Governor in consort with the Director of the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations (DOLIR) appoints a chairperson. The Director of the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations appoints the twenty-five (25) members at large to represent business and industry, labor, state agencies, veterans, medical and health, welfare, educational and religious groups, and organizations for and of the disabled. Each committee member is appointed for a four year term.

The Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped has a staff of six people. The Executive Secretary is the principal administrative office and has the responsibility to maintain an ongoing daily program to meet the Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped goals. The Administrative Assistant/Area Coordinator is the principal legislative promoter and works in the out state areas to promote chapter development and advocacy work. There are two Area Coordinators, one in Kansas City and one in St. Louis, whose principle responsibility is to work with and keep local chapters active and to provide assistance to people who have disabilities. The Program Assistant maintains all the mailing lists, produces the quarterly newsletter, and develops all the logistical services necessary for the "Ability Counts" Report Writing and Poster Contest. The Secretary maintains the files and does general clerical work for all other staff members.

The primary goal of the GCEH is to achieve equality of opportunity for job seekers who have handicaps. The methods used in achieving this goal are awareness, ability and accessibility.

The GCEH works with:

1. Employers, to make them aware of the job needs and abilities of handicapped job seekers;

2. Handicapped individuals, to give them a better understanding of the rehabilitation and job placement services available to them and to encourage them to use these services, and

3. Communities, to aid them in improving accessibility for the handicapped where they live, work and play.

Local chapters of the GCEH have been developed throughout

the state to help personalize the efforts of the local areas. Problems vary from area to area and the solution to problems must reflect this individuality. To date, fifteen chapters are in operation, located in Cape Girardeau, Chillicothe, Columbia, Jefferson City, Joplin, Kansas City, Lebanon, Mountain View/West Plains, Pemiscot/Dunklin/New Madrid Counties, Poplar Bluff, Dexter, St. Joseph, St. Louis, Springfield, Waynesville/Crocker. Several other locations have been designated expansions and the organizational processes are in motion for these locations. It is the GCEH goal to have local chapters in 25 designated areas throughout the state.

The GCEH sponsors many statewide activities to help promote the hiring of the disabled. Through contests, seminars, job fairs, news releases, newsletters, film library and appearances all over the state, the GCEH is making the public aware of the needs and the abilities of the handicapped in Missouri. To add emphasis to this, the State of Missouri recognizes the outstanding "Handicapped Employee of the Year". This not only gives recognition to the individual's achievement, but also recognizes the efforts of the individual department's commitment to hiring the disabled.

The United Nations declared that 1982 would be the International Year of the Disabled Persons (IYDP). Endorsed by Governor Bond, the IYDP helped give special emphasis to the needs of the handicapped in Missouri. To continue this momentum, President Ronald Reagan declared that 1982 would be the National Year of the Disabled Person. Governor Bond endorsed the idea and declared that 1982 would be observed as the National Year of the Disabled Persons in Missouri. In 1981, the chapters in Columbia and Jefferson City co-sponsored a job fair; Springfield held a job fair and an employer's seminar; St. Louis held a job fair and through the year special events under the direction of Deborah Phillips were held for the IYDP in the St. Louis area. A Barriers Awareness Day was undertaken in Kansas City when 30 able-bodied civic and business leaders were paired with 30 disabled individuals to explore problems facing the handicapped. Many programs were held across Missouri to help increase the awareness of the problems that the handicapped must solve each and every day. During 1982 all of the activities developed in 1981 are being continued and most are being expanded. The GCEH in cooperation with the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped and the St. Louis Chapter of GCEH in St. Louis, and Kansas City MO Mayor's Committee on the Disabled plus the Handicapped Opportunities Project in Kansas City are sponsoring a Needs Assessment workshop called "Pathways to Employment" of youth. The culmination of this activity will provide a comprehensive report of the needs and a plan of action to address these needs. This conference will bring together knowledgeable people from Special Education, Vocational Education, Career Counselors, Parents of Disabled Youth, Disabled Adults and Business and Industry. This is the first time a project of this comprehensive scope has been provided to and for the State of Missouri.

The GCEH publishes and keeps current a Directory of Organization Resources for Handicapped. This directory lists state and local offices for appropriate Missouri State Divisions, state and private agencies and sheltered workshops, as well as providing the names of individuals to call at each location. Also available is an Access Guide developed by Bruce Scott of Kansas City. The guide has inspection forms and provides the specifications needed for accessibility. Another publication that was developed by the GCEH staff during 1982 is the local chapter Organizational Development Handbook. This booklet was published as a guide for the organizational process of a local chapter that would encompass all disabling conditions; however its format is usable and adaptable to the organizations efforts of many different types of groups. These publications, as well as many other pamphlets, are available by calling the GCEH toll-free number 1-800-392-8249.

The GCEH works on the issues that are common to many disability groups, but due to the unique communication problem, a special effort is being made to deal with the deaf community. The need for special consideration is obvious. The office in Jefferson City and the office in St. Louis are equipped with Tele-typewriter (TTY) or a Telecommunications Device for the Deaf (TDD). The Kansas City office is now able to access Deafnet, the network of relay TTY's and TDD's serving the hearing impaired. The committee plans to have TDD in office capability for Kansas City during the coming year. When this is accomplished, all of the offices can be contacted directly via telephone for TTY or TDD communication for those whose disability is deafness.

Accessibility to state offices and state services is still a critical issue. The GCEH has been working closely with many state agencies and offices to develop guidelines and provide a program to enable the State of Missouri to serve all of her citizens. The Department of Labor and Industrial Relations has determined that not only are its owned facilities to be accessible, but also all leased facilities must meet the same requirements. DOLIR is the only department in state government to make this commitment. If Missouri is determined that all of her citizens are to be treated equally and fairly, all departments of state government must follow the lead step of DOLIR.

In its efforts to develop a greater degree of cooperation with other state agencies providing services to the disabled, the GCEH is updating the cooperative agreements with the Division of Employment Security, Division of Workers' Compensation, Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, and Bureau for the Blind.

Through these cooperative agreements, a coordinated effort is made in dealing with the disabled. These cooperative relationships are essential to insure maximum utilization of the services available to the handicapped persons so that productive employment may be obtained to insure that the severely handicapped person receives effective employment development services.

The Missouri GCEH is making it much easier for the disabled job seeker to find employment and to become a contributing member of our community.

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

The purposes of the Commission on the Status of Women are, as prescribed by Section 186.030 RSMo. 1978, (1) to conduct research projects and make studies as to the legal status of women and to the equality or the inequality of opportunity afforded women in government, politics, education, business, professions, sciences, arts, and social services; (2) to encourage the advancement of women in these areas; (3) to utilize the reservoir of women's talents for the best interests of our communities and state; (4) to cooperate with other agencies, public and private, in securing such objectives; (5) to make an annual report to the Governor and the General Assembly of commission activities and findings and any suggested legislation or changes in administrative procedure which would aid in accomplishing its objectives.

The commission became statutory in 1967. There are 15 members, appointed by the Director of the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, who serve terms of three years each. Members serve without compensation. The Commission, itself, for several years, has not been funded by the General Assembly.

In previous years studies have been conducted by the commission in the area of women and jury service; women in elected offices; women offenders; credit discrimination; marriage and divorce laws; pension, retirement and survivor's rights. A booklet, Questions and Answers About Women and Missouri Laws, has had a third printing, and has been widely distributed to individuals, organizations, schools, and libraries. A study, the Impact of the Equal Rights Amendment on Missouri Laws, was also printed and distributed. Conferences have been held in Columbia, Jefferson City, Kansas City, and Canton, in cooperation with the University of Missouri Extension Division. The first conference for minority women was sponsored jointly in St. Louis by the commission and the Black Women's Coalition. Requests for materials have been received and filled or referred to appropriate agencies.

The membership convenes in at least four meetings each year, considering matters involving the rights and responsibilities of women under Missouri Laws.